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**PARTIES ARE TAKING
MORE DEFINITE SHAPE
IN GERMAN EMPIRE**

Two Groups of Future Are
Forming for the Great Po-
litical Struggle Between
Clericals and Anti-Clericals

MILITARISM IS ISSUE

Tendencies toward solidification of political parties in middle Europe, especially in Germany, in preparation for what is spoken of as the great political struggle of the future, namely that of clericalism and anticlericalism, are described in the following special article. The advance of socialism and the deeper meaning of the movement also are explained.

—Special to the Monitor

LONDON.—The outlook on the world's politics at almost any particular moment presents two very different classes of events. There is the event superficial and voiced and blatant, full of much sound and much fury, signifying little or nothing and leaving the depths undisturbed.

And then there is the movement of real significance, seen at a point either deep down in consciousness where it is recognized only by the few, or at a point where it is at last reaching the surface, after centuries of struggling upwards with gathering power and ever widening recognition, and after a progress slow but irresistible, like the flood tide which many times surges backwards, retreating before the shelving barrier but still inevitably reaching the high water mark in the fulness of time.

Such a question, whatever may be the opinion in regard to it, is the question of socialism and its immediate consequences and correlations, and in considering the international aspect of this ever increasingly important factor in European politics thought turns naturally at the moment to Germany.

Some time ago it was pointed out how a change was every day more observable in the grouping of the political parties in Europe, this being especially noticeable in Germany and Austria-Hungary, how that the tendency was here, as in many other directions, toward amalgamation; for the many small parties, divided from each other by differences the apparenly of which would seem to be in the most direct inverse ratio to their reality, to sink their differences in the fact of what they deemed to be a common danger, and amalgamate to resist it.

In the recent elections in Germany the Social Democrats united with the Socialists in the effort to break down the power of the Blue-Black bloc, separated again on the question of the election of the president of the Reichstag, when it

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON.—"The Littlest Rebel"
L. ALEXIS—"Avalon."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Romeo and Juliet."
COLONIAL—"The Slave."
HOLLY—Miss Billie Burke.
MAYFAIR—"The Drowsy Minstrels."
PARIS—"The Count's Boy."
PLYMOUTH—"Allegro." "Jenny Valentine."
SHUBERT—"Summertime."
TREMONT—"Marguerite." "Sylvia."

BOSTON CONCERTS
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., piano recital by Artur Vachmann.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Friday evening at 8 o'clock, "Tales of Hoffmann."
Atmospheric Grand Opera Company.

NEW-YORK
BELASCO—David Warfield.
CASINO—"The Garden of Allah."
CENTURY—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."
COLLIER—"Leda Mann."
DETROIT—Walter Elliott.
EMPIRE—"Oliver Twist."
FIFTH—"The Typhoon."
GARDEN—"The Tinker."
HARRIS—"The Tinker."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."
METROPOLITAN—"The Pig."

REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterly on Wheel."
WALLACK—"Dinner."

CHICAGO
AMERICAN—"The Chocolate Soldier."
BLACKSTONE—W. C. Crane.
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Office 600."
HOLLY—The Drama Players.
OLYMPIA—"The Woman."
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."
REPUBLIC—"The Dress."
PRINCESS—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."
STUDERAKER—Holbrook Blinn.

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CUT ON THIS LINE

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Princeton Athletics

YALE TRACK OUTLOOK IS NOT AS PROMISING THIS YEAR AS LAST

Pole Vault and Dashes Only Events for Which There Are Veterans of Known Ability

WEIGHTS ARE WEAK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's track candidates were called back to New Haven this week to begin the last lap of the season's practise. About 30 men reported. With the exception of the pole vaulters and dash men the squad is made up of only mediocre material and whatever success Yale can be expected to achieve in track this spring will depend largely upon the development shown by the new material between now and the end of the season.

Having lost practically all the point winners from last year's team the task before trainer Mack promises to be a difficult one.

As usual Yale will be very strong in the pole vault this year, perhaps more so than ever before in the history of Yale track athletics. Besides having two men who do well over 12 ft., there are eight men on the squad who have been vaulting over 11 ft. consistently. Yale's best man in this event is Capt. Robert A. Gardner '12. Should Wagoner '13 continue to improve this spring as he has during the past three years he will undoubtedly press Gardner hard for first honors. In the Princeton meet last year he vaulted 12 ft. 4 in. Both Byers and Derrick '13 give promise of passing the 12 ft. mark before the end of the season, while Achilles '13, Bylund '12S, Cunningham '12S, and Seubert '13S, are all but slightly inferior in ability.

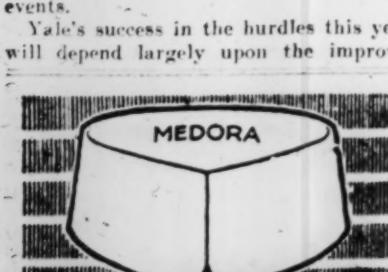
In spite of the slight scarcity of material of varsity calibre for the dashes those events should prove to be one of Yale's strongest assets this season. Farrar '12 and Brighton '13, both of whom ran against Princeton and Harvard last season, are the most promising candidates for the 440. Trainer Mack expects to see them do 50s, before the end of the season. It is probable that Boyd '12, who won the 220 in the Harvard meet two years ago, will be tried in this event, though he has never run it before. In the 100 and 220 Yale will again have Thatcher '12S, winner of the events last year. However, he is sure to be hard pressed for first honors by both Stewart '13S and Ruddell '13, who have shown remarkable development indoors this winter. Stewart was Yale's representative in the 440 at the Oxford-Cambridge meet held in England last summer. He gives every indication of developing into a 10s man before the end of the season. Like Thatcher and Stewart Ruddell is a runner of much experience.

The half mile will be recruited from the members of the relay team this winter. Seymour '12S, who captained that team, and L. Platt '13S being the most promising at present. Although Scotten '14 has always run the quarter he is developing rapidly into a fast 880-yard man. Bellows '13S, one of the best half milers in college, will be ineligible to run because of scholarship difficulties.

Practically all the distance men ran on the cross-country team last fall. While there is an abundance of one and two-milers, Yale has not one at present whose time would warrant him a place in the intercollegiates. It is these events, however, that Trainer Mack looks to for the greatest development. Four cross-country runners, Marsh '12, Cross '12S, Dowling '13S, Hendricks '13S and Ferguson '12S, are the strongest competitors for places in the two mile run; at present all of them are covering the distance in about the same time. Marsh won fourth place in this event in the Harvard meet last year. Dowling is a miler of great experience, having run four years at Andover and on his freshman team last year, but has never before competed in the two mile. Yale has runners of only mediocre ability in the mile also, none of whom has been able to run the distance better than 4m. 40s, in past performances. H. Baker '13 of the relay team and Norris '13S are being trained for this event. Gardner '13 and Gulliver '13, both of the cross-country team, are also developing rapidly in the mile.

In both the hammer throw and the shot put Yale will be unusually weak this year. The loss of Captain Kilpatrick '11 and of ex-captain Childs '12L will be severely felt, as new material will have to be developed in the weight events.

Yale's success in the hurdles this year will depend largely upon the improve-



A lower Belmont. Has the notch which makes it sit right. 2 for 25c.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. makers of
ARROW COLLARS

PLAYING FINALS IN MID-APRIL GOLF AT PINEHURST, N. C.

PINEHURST, N. C.—E. E. Wilbar of Alpine meets Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills today in the semi-final round of the annual mid-April golf tournament here.

In the upper half of the bracket N. W. Dean of Oakley plays S. D. Wyatt of Fond du Lac. In the consolation J. V. Hurd of the Pittsburgh Country Club meets J. T. Check of Audubon and J. E. Kellogg of Alpine plays Wilson Scott of Paterson. In the special eight it lies between W. L. Hurd of Oakmont and F. W. Tanner of Lakeview.

The match play rounds advanced the tournament to the semi-final stage Friday. The surprise was the defeat of Henry C. Fowles of Oakmont by E. E. Wilbar of Alpine, 2 up and 1 to play.

Friday's play:

Second Round
Dean beat Tisdale, 2 up.
Wyatt beat Armstrong, 2 and 1.
Wilbar beat Fowles, 2 and 1.
Beach beat Spaulding, 3 and 2.

CONSOLATION

Hurd beat St. Louis, 6 and 5.
Check beat Hurd, 2 and 1.
Kellogg beat Waters, 1 up.
Scott beat Hennessey, 2 and 1.

SPECIAL EIGHT

Semi-final
Tanner beat Moulding, 5 and 3.
Hurd beat MacMaster, 5 and 3.

DARTMOUTH NINE BEATS COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—Dartmouth's baseball nine defeated Columbia University here Friday by a score of 3 to 2. The green team registered all of its runs in the third. Ekstrom and Morey pitched effectively, the latter allowing Columbia three hits in the last four innings. Dartmouth scored only five hits off Rothwell, but three were bunched in the third. Singles by Ekstrom, Rollins and Spillane and a sacrifice fly by Captain Daley secured the winning run. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Dartmouth 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 4
Columbia 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 4

Batteries, Ekstrom, Morey and Spillane; Alford, Rothwell and Williams; Umpire, Bedford.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Innings P. C. Won Lost 1912 1911
Boston 2 0 1,000 1,000
Cincinnati 2 1 1,000 .000
St. Louis 1 2 1,000 .000
New York 1 1 1,000 .000
Brooklyn 1 1 500 .000
Philadelphia 0 1 300 1,000
Chicago 0 2 200 1,000
Innings P. C. Won Lost 1912 1911
Boston 2 0 1,000 1,000
Philadelphia 2 0 1,000 1,000
Cincinnati 2 1 1,000 .000
St. Louis 1 2 1,000 .000
New York 1 1 1,000 .000
Brooklyn 1 1 500 .000
Chicago 0 2 200 1,000

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 4, New York 2.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis-Pittsburgh, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

BOSTON NATIONALS WIN AGAIN

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 1
Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 2

Batteries, Tyler and Kling; Brennan and Graham; Umpires, Rigler and Finneran.

CINCINNATI WINS IN TENTH

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Cincinnati 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 7 6
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 8 2

Batteries, Benton and McLean; McIntyre and Archer; Umpires, Johnstone and Eason.

BROOKLYN BEATS NEW YORK

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Brooklyn 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 3
New York 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 2

Batteries, Kneeler, Schardt and Erwin; Trescau and Meyers; Umpires, Klein and Bush.

DROP 20 FROM THE EXETER SQUAD

EXETER, N. H.—Coach Carney cut the Phillips-Exeter academy baseball squad by 20, leaving about 30 candidates Friday afternoon.

Manager Bird of the team has secured a game with Haverhill high April 21, the date canceled by the Boston College.

ment shown by the new material between now and the end of the season, as Larkin '12 is the only hurdler from last year's team still in college.

In the high jump Douglas '14 has been clearing the bar consistently at 5ft. 9in. this winter and should show still further development out of doors. Moreover, Wolcott '13S of the freshman team last year and Dickinson '12, who won third place in the Harvard meet last spring, are both capable of jumping over 5ft. 6in. and are improving rapidly. While this event should bring Yale points in the dual meets it probably will not strengthen the team materially in the intercollegiates unless great improvement is shown this spring. Yale's strength this year will not lie in the performances of individual stars as in former years, but in capturing second and third places in most of the events. Consequently the prospects of winning the dual meets with Princeton and Harvard are much brighter than those of first or second place in the intercollegiates.

Both the hammer throw and the shot put Yale will be unusually weak this year. The loss of Captain Kilpatrick '11 and of ex-captain Childs '12L will be severely felt, as new material will have to be developed in the weight events.

Yale's success in the hurdles this year will depend largely upon the improve-

BIG BOAT RACE WITHOUT PARALLEL



(Copyrighted by Illustrations Bureau, London)

THE CAMBRIDGE VARSITY EIGHT IN ITS SUBMERGED SHELL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—This year's Oxford-Cambridge university boat race will long be remembered. The experience of this season's crews has never been paralleled in the history of the famous race which was first rowed in 1829. The race this year took place on March 30. The boats started in rough water and kept level for a short time, then Oxford gained a little and at the end of a mile were about a length to the good. Both crews were experiencing difficulty with the very rough water and strong head wind, in consequence of which the pace was very slow. At the end of about 6 minutes it became plain that Cambridge, who had lost the toss and been given the more exposed station, were in trouble. Their boat began to fill and after they had rowed about a mile and a quarter the craft became waterlogged; so putting in to land near Harrod's wharf the crew waded shore.

The race needs but little description, for after the crews reached Craven steps in 2m. 44s., at which point they were nearly level, the dark blues got the shelter of the Hammersmith shore and drew ahead quickly, leading by three lengths at Hammersmith bridge, six length at Chiswick church, five lengths at Barnes bridge and eventually winning by six lengths in 22m. 5s.

The superior weight and strength of the Oxford crew, who averaged 73½ pounds per man more than Cambridge, turned out to be a very important factor and in all probability was the turning point between the two crews, which were well up to if not above the average university eight in the matter of style and general oarsmanship.

The result is, of course, a great triumph for the Oxford stroke, R. C. Bourne. He has now stroked the winning eight on four successive occasions, a feat which has never before been accomplished, though several men have occupied other thwarts in four winning crews. He can also boast of having rowed the fastest and the slowest time between Putney and Mortlake, though the Saturday's race does not go on record as a result. As has been mentioned above neither boat has suffered shipwreck since 1859. On this occasion Cambridge drew the worst station and had very rough water, but managed to keep afloat till Barnes bridge, where the boat sank in deep water and the crew swam ashore, leaving Oxford to finish alone also in a somewhat waterlogged condition. Sixty-nine races have now been rowed, of which Oxford has won 38 and Cambridge 30. In 1877 there was a dead heat.

After two minutes discussion with the Oxford president, R. C. Bourne, the latter called upon his crew to finish the course. It is understood that Mr. Pittman informed Mr. Bourne that it was "no race." This decision of the umpire, whose word, of course, was final, immediately raised the question as to the reason for such a decision. In 1859 Cambridge was swamped and Oxford finished and was awarded the race. In this year's race Oxford finished but was said to have received outside help in reembarking into their boat. It is very doubtful, however, if Mr. Pittman saw this, and no official statement has yet been forthcoming, it seems that the mere fact of both crews being swamped was sufficient reason for Mr. Pittman's decision. The university boat race is a private contest and is not rowed under the rules of the A. R. A., hence the final decision must rest with the umpire. The mere fact that Oxford finished the course does not count for anything, whether they knew it was "no race" or not, for their destination would in any case be graduated from Yale in June.

VIRGINIA BEATS TRINITY
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—University of Virginia defeated Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., 8 to 5 Friday at baseball, Virginia, 8 runs, 9 hits, 6 errors; Trinity, 5 runs, 7 hits, 6 errors. Batteries: Grant and Finlay; Bleeker and L. Heuroux.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 0.
Columbus 3, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 2.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 1.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Dooin of Philadelphia is certainly a hard worker and inspires his players with much confidence.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league is to attend the formal dedication of the new Boston park April 18.

Bush and the Detroit team were late in coming to terms, but the veteran got into line for the first game of the season all right.

In the high jump Douglas '14 has been clearing the bar consistently at 5ft. 9in. this winter and should show still further development out of doors. Moreover, Wolcott '13S of the freshman team last year and Dickinson '12, who won third place in the Harvard meet last spring, are both capable of jumping over 5ft. 6in. and are improving rapidly. While this event should bring Yale points in the dual meets it probably will not strengthen the team materially in the intercollegiates unless great improvement is shown this spring. Yale's strength this year will not lie in the performances of individual stars as in former years, but in capturing second and third places in most of the events. Consequently the prospects of winning the dual meets with Princeton and Harvard are much brighter than those of first or second place in the intercollegiates.

Compared with the extraordinary circumstances of the real boat race day, the eventual race seemed to dwindle into insignificance. The crews were the same and the result quite uncertain, yet the crowds and the interest were alike absent, the one topic of conversation being Saturday's fiasco and not, as might have been expected, the prospects of the real race. The water was again rough in places but the wind had changed somewhat and there was no great likelihood of a similar occurrence overtaking the crews. The authorities, however, were not satisfied with the conditions and some of the accompanying launches were provided with life buoys; the presidents also made the following extraordinary

ATKINS HATS NEW WIDE BRIM SPECIAL \$3.00 OTHERS AT \$2.00 and \$3.00
ATKINS, Hatter--4 Tremont St.
NEAR SCOLLAY SQ. OPEN EVENINGS

BASEBALL MONDAY AT THREE GIANTS
Pepperell Spring Water
BEST IN THE WORLD
11 Central St., 37-38 W Main, Boston

UNITED STATES RIFLE TEAM IS NOW SELECTED

WASHINGTON—The rifle team which will represent the United States at the international shooting tournament in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, next month, will be composed of the following, who in the trials held at Winthrop, Md., in the last three days, made these averages out of a possible 2400:

Capt. Stuart W. Wise, M. V. M., 1796; Corp. John Kneubel, seventy-fourth regiment, N. Y. N. G., 1792; Capt. W. P. Hyde, Tennessee national guard, 1783; Sergt. C. J. Schriver, U. S. M. C., 1775; Sergt. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. M. C., 1771; John W. Hessian, Bridgeport, Conn., 1758, and Lieut. William C. Stoll, twenty-ninth regiment, United States infantry, 1727.

The last two will act as alternates. Col. Charles D. Gaither of the Maryland national guard will be captain of the team and Capt. J. A. Moss of the general staff of the army adjutant. The team will sail from New York April 20. They will require 24 days to go, 24 days there and 24 to return.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	P. C.	W.	L.	1911
Boston	2	0	1,000	
Philadelphia	2	0	1,000	
Columbus	2	0	1,000	
Chicago	0	0	1,000	
New York	0	2	1,000	
Washington	0	2	1,000	
Detroit	0	2	1,000	
St. Louis	0	2	1,000	

RESULTS FRIDAY

	P. C.	W.	L.	1911
Boston	1	2	1,000	
Philadelphia	1	3	1,000	
Columbus	1	3	1,000	
Chicago	1	3	1,000	
New York	1	3	1,000	
Washington	1	3	1,000	
Detroit	1	3	1,000	
St. Louis	1	3	1,000	

TAFT MANAGERS ARE CLAIMING PRESIDENT LEADS IN DELEGATES

(Continued from page one)

for La Follette and 4 to Senator Cummins.

On the Democratic side, Speaker Clark ends the week with 143 delegates to 29 for Governor Wilson and 30 for Governor Marshall, while 102 delegates are uninstructed.

During the coming week the Republicans will elect delegates as follows:

April 15—Hawaii.

April 16—Connecticut and Delaware state conventions, first Kansas and first South Carolina district conventions.

April 17—Connecticut congressional district conventions.

April 19—The Nebraska and the Oregon direct primaries.

The Democrats will elect delegates during the coming week at the Nebraska and the Oregon direct primaries, and in addition they are to hold their state convention in Alabama, on the 17th.

The totals given above do not include returns from the Pennsylvania district primaries, which are being held today. The understanding is, however, that President Taft on the Republican side and Governor Wilson on the Democratic side are to have a majority of the Pennsylvania delegates. The estimates of the managers of both these candidates call for three-fourths of the entire delegations. The Roosevelt managers have been modest in their claims with regard to Pennsylvania. They hope to get some delegates in the anthracite coal section and several in the western end of the state, but beyond that they have had little to say.

It is quite generally admitted here that on next week's conventions, President Taft will get Hawaii with six delegates, and two delegates each in the first Kansas and the first South Carolina. His managers are claiming a majority in Connecticut and in Delaware. The Nebraska and the Oregon direct primaries, it is believed here, will probably go largely in favor of Mr. Taft or Mr. La Follette. Forty-six delegates are to be chosen next week, and the political talk of this city would divide them about equally between the opposing sides.

The 143 delegates for Speaker Clark are distributed as follows: Kansas 29, Missouri 36, Oklahoma 10, Alaska 6, Philippines 6, Illinois 58, Wisconsin 7.

The 29 Wilson delegates come from Indiana, 10, and from Wisconsin, 19.

Governor Marshall has only 39 votes in Indiana.

No delegates have thus far been elected for either Governor Harmon or Representative Underwood.

The uninstructed delegates thus far elected to the Baltimore convention come from New York, 30, and Maine, 12.

The 329 delegates elected for President Taft come from states and territories as follows: Alabama, 22; Alaska, 2; Colorado, 8; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 12; Georgia, 26; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 20; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 25; Louisiana, 6; Michigan, 16; Mississippi, 20; Missouri, 12; New Mexico, 7; New York, 83; Oklahoma, 4; Philippines, 2; South Carolina, 16; Tennessee, 16; Vermont, 6; Virginia, 24.

The 109 delegates conceded to Colonel Roosevelt come from the states as follows: Illinois 56, Indiana 6, Kentucky 1, Maine 12, Michigan 2, Missouri 6, New Mexico 1, New York 7, Oklahoma 14, Vermont 2.

Senator La Follette has 36 delegates, 10 in North Dakota and 26 in Wisconsin.

Senator Cummins has four delegates, from Iowa.

More than 100 of the delegates claimed for President Taft are being contested by the Roosevelt managers.

TAFT CANDIDATES TO MEET AND MAP OUT PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Taft candidates for delegates and alternates met at the Parker house this afternoon and prepared for the campaign. Dinner was served in the Crystal room for about 60 persons, including the officials and workers of the Taft League.

John L. Bates and John D. Long, president of the league, both former governors, Gen. Edgar R. Champlin, manager of the campaign, and Samuel J. Elder, one of the delegates, made short addresses.

An appeal for funds for the Roosevelt campaign was sent out from headquarters at 15 State street, signed by C. E. Ware, Jr., treasurer.

"It is to be distinctly understood that this appeal is not directed to or intended for any corporation or any person holding an elective office. Contributions from these classes will be returned," says a postscript.

Roosevelt rallies under the auspices of the Roosevelt Progressive Club of Cambridge will be held in Brattle hall, Harvard square, on Tuesday, and at Cypress hall, Central square, on April 20. Arthur D. Hill of Boston will be among the speakers at both rallies.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, at 3:30
Grand Farewell Piano Recital

DePachmann
This is positively Mr. De Pachmann's last tour of America and final appearance in Boston. \$6.75, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. On sale.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

The directors of the Arlington Boat Club at their last regular meeting in the clubhouse appointed these committee to serve during the coming year: House, George M. Brooks and H. Walter Gleason; bowling, George M. Brooks; membership, H. Walter Gleason, chairman; Roger W. Homer, Frank L. Cousens, Frank W. Hewitt, F. S. Hunt, George H. Lloyd, John Blevins, Samuel Usher, 2d, and Fred H. Dow; entertainment, Howard L. Bennett, chairman; Hobart L. Cousens and John Blevins; athletics, Samuel Usher, 2d, chairman; Irving S. Hill, Donald R. Hill, Harold Gleason and Ernest H. Wyman; pool and billiards, Roger W. Homer, chairman; E. L. Stevenson and Gardner F. Porter; tennis, Alfred E. Myers and Walter J. Taplin; library, Ernest H. Freeman; auditing, Frank L. Cousens and Fred L. Carter; publicity, Ernest H. Freeman and Howard L. Bennett.

WAKEFIELD

The West Side Improvement Association elected these officers last night: President, Fred R. Robinson; vice-president, Capt. G. M. Tompson; secretary, Harry E. Clemons; treasurer, William A. Hickey; executive committee, Charles N. Winship, Edwin K. Blakie, M. L. Lawrence, Frank H. Hackett, H. B. Mansfield, George W. Killorin, J. D. Alden, A. P. Knight, the Rev. John F. Memaran, Thomas Hickey, Clarence E. Learned, Frank M. McIntyre; John J. Butler, H. M. Eaton, William P. Shepard.

Applications for the office of town engineer were received last night by the selectmen from Frank P. Cutler of Lexington, I. M. Low of Weymouth, P. J. Crowley of Dorchester, C. L. Batchelder of Lowell, J. A. Tyler of Everett, T. P. Clarke and John M. Wiseman of Cambridge, Alden S. Tileston of Arlington, C. R. Herrick and C. E. Carter of Reading and John W. Hartnett of Wakefield.

STONEHAM

The school committee has been instructed to make provision for an evening school—the first in the town—to open next fall and they will be allowed \$500 for its maintenance. A course of 40 evenings has been decided upon and it will include mechanical and freehand drawing.

George R. Barnstead of the selectmen, W. Padilla Gray, town treasurer, George N. Green, town clerk, John Best of the assessors, and George A. Hinckle of the board of public works have been appointed to devise a system of better protection of town records.

NEWTON

Plans are being considered for the replacing of the bridges which carry Eliot and Boylston streets at Newton Highlands, Chestnut street at Waban and Grove street at Lower Falls over the tracks of the Newton circuit of the Boston & Albany railroad. It is expected that work will be commenced in June.

The Rev. George S. Butters is to retire from the pastorate of Newton Methodist Episcopal church at the end of the present conference year.

HANSON

At the meeting of Hanson grange next Wednesday evening there will be an inspection. The third and fourth degrees will be worked. The Pembroke grange has been invited.

The board of selectmen have received a check from the Rev. D. M. Cleveland of \$58.64, this being a balance left from the old home week celebration in 1902. The money will be used in the coming celebration of the town of Pembroke which this town was formerly a part.

HANOVER

The Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will celebrate its sixth anniversary this evening at the town hall. A number of the department officers will be present as well as delegations from the camps in the neighboring towns.

North Hanover Firemen's Association has elected: Foreman, Thomas S. Harris; first assistant, Maurice Sheehan; second assistant, Frank Damon; secretary, William L. Stoddard; treasurer, Marshall Leavitt.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

It is said another town meeting may be called soon to act on the location for the new high school building. The town has voted on the question three times and at the last meeting decided on the high school lot. There are many who object to this lot and they are planning to call a special meeting.

SUBURBS

The D. Willard Robinson G. A. R. association has elected: President, Mrs. Annie Damon; vice president, Mrs. Maria Goodrich; clerk, Mrs. M. Jane Curtis; treasurer, Mrs. Merton Studley; directors, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, Mrs. Lena Vining, Mrs. Lucy Ford, Mrs. Emma Vining.

QUINCY

Miss Marion West has been appointed secretary of the dean of Boston University.

PEMBROKE

A musical entertainment will be given by the students of the Quincy Mansion school in Livermore hall this (Saturday) evening.

WHITMAN

Captain John Pulling Chapter D. A. R. will meet Tuesday evening with Mrs. Charles Drew. The Rev. Melvin S. Nash will be the speaker and there will be readings by Mrs. Abbie Allison.

HOLBROOK

The selectmen will hold a special meeting this (Saturday) evening to award the contract for building the baseball diamond upon the public playgrounds.

MALDEN

The school committee has voted an increase of \$25 in the maximum salaries for teachers in the first to sixth grades inclusive, making the maximum salary \$700. The increase becomes effective Sept. 1 and 63 teachers will receive increases as a result. The committee also voted to provide a dental clinic at the high school building.

Four high school boys, Kenneth Ball, Willard Burleigh, Herbert Tenney and Donald Webster, left Malden yesterday afternoon to tramp to Greenville, N. H. They expect to reach Greenville tonight. A party of high school girls composed of the Misses Helen Bailey, Margaret Anderson, Myrtle Chase, Florence Cummings, Dorothy Webster, Constance Webster, Marguerite Amman and Ruth Amman, left today by automobile for Mason, N. H., where they will remain next week. They are accompanied by Mrs. John O. Amman of this city and Miss Josephine Richardson of Hingham.

LEXINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Lexington First Parish (Unitarian) church George O. Whiting was elected clerk for the thirty-fifth consecutive year. The parish committee was chosen as follows: Charles C. Doe, William Roger Greeley and Arthur M. Redman.

Organization of the Hancock Congregational church for the coming year has been announced as follows: Pastor, the Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D.; clerk, James P. Prince treasurer, Everett S. Emery; deacons, Arthur L. Graves, Everett S. Emery, Frederick G. Jones and William C. Stickel; superintendent of the Sunday school, Willard C. Hill; president of the Woman's Association, Mrs. John N. Morse; president of Hancock Men's Club, Edwin A. Bayley.

WEYMOUTH

The Lovells Corner Improvement Society is planning to improve public squares and set out shades in ward 4 this season.

South Weymouth grange, P. of H., will entertain South Braintree grange Tuesday evening.

Hatherly ledge, A. O. U. W., of this town and North Abington ledge will unite in placing a float in the civic parade in connection with the Abington bicentennial celebration.

The Parent Teachers Association held a meeting in the high school assembly hall Friday evening.

BEVERLY

Robert Robertson, water commissioner, has been elected a vice-president of the State Association of Master Plumbers. Mr. Robertson has held many offices within the gift of the association and has been elected as delegate to numerous conventions.

Beginning Monday it will be possible to buy a 10-mile book from Beverly to Lynn for \$1.50 from the Boston & Maine railroad. This concession was secured through the efforts of the Board of Trade and Alderman G. H. Hurd.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Dramatic Club of the Crescent Zouave Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps presented the farce comedy "A Family Affair" last evening in Crescent hall with the following cast: Dan Gillespie, Robert J. Lusk; Jenkins Johnson, George Horner; Deacon Smith, William J. Power; Mrs. Camson, Miss Margaret McCarthy; Sally, Miss Margaret Dempsey; Louisiana, Paul J. Power. This was the second entertainment of the club and it was coached by William O. Partridge, Jr., of the Heights.

WALTHAM

The date for the annual promenade of the junior class of high school has been set for June 7 and committees to make the arrangements have been appointed as follows: Refreshments, Hollis Vaughn; Miss Ruth Dinsmore, Fern Conner; printing, Russell Ohnemus, Frederick Estesbrook, Miss Katherine Sewall; decorating, Carl Eaton, Miss Olive Dailey, Miss Louise Davis; entertainment, Harold Eaton, Wilbur Pendlebury, Miss Genevieve Preble.

WEBSTER

A large tract of land in Webster Gore and East Village, which was bought 100 years ago by the late Samuel Slater, has been divided proportionately between Lydia R. Slater, Lucia R. Bartlett, Sidney H. Bradford, Katherine S. Brown, Chaffee Bros. Company and Hope Slater. The land which Lucia R. Bartlett owns in Webster Gore has been sold to Georgia S. Bartlett and Spaulding Bartlett.

BROOKLINE

The two prizes which have been announced for the J. Murray Kay essay are books valued at \$12.50 each, which will be awarded to the pupils of the senior class of the high school who hand in the best essays before May 1 on the subject "The Contrast of Brookline Today and That of Fifty Years Ago."

PENROD

Pembroke grange will hold a "Patriotic Night" meeting at its hall next Friday evening. Harry W. Litchfield will give an address on "The History of Pembroke."

PASTOR TO TEACH IN THE FAR WEST

IRWIN, Pa.—The Rev. L. M. Blackmer of the Irwin Baptist church, has been appointed to the pioneer missionary station in the dry belt of South Dakota by the national board. His headquarters will be at Lemmon, a new town in the sparsely settled district, and his work will be chiefly among the Indians.

ALASKAN COAL

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Meyer, appearing before the House naval committee recently, discussed the necessity for a government-owned railroad in Alaska, so that the unlimited

ANNOUNCEMENT

LOZIER 1913

A Real NINETEEN THIRTEEN

Type 72—Six Cylinders—80 Actual Brake Horse Power
Left Hand Drive—Center Control
Double Magneto—Triple Ignition—Automatic Oil Levels
4 Miles to Express-Train Speed on Direct Drive
The Safest, Strongest, Easiest Riding Car Ever Built
Price \$5000

Lozier, which has for eight years led American motor cars in design and construction, again offers for 1913 additional improvements—features which are sure to be adopted as standard, just as have most of the other epoch-making innovations embodied in Lozier cars since the first one was marketed in 1904. Lozier has never marketed a mechanical mistake, and the 1913 features are no exception to the rule.

Sixth Season for Lozier Six

For five years Lozier has been building high-powered six-cylinder cars—the most successful "Sixes" ever built. The Lozier six has won more 24-hour races than any other car. It holds and has held for three years, the world's 24-hour stock car record.

The remarkable power, the persistent endurance, the brilliant speed of the Lozier are written into the history of the great racing classics of America—Vanderbilt cup, International Grand Prize, Elgin National Championship, Fairmount Park, Santa Monica, Indianapolis and Atlanta Speedways, and the famous Brighton Beach 24-hour races.

Unparalleled performances in these great contests, publicly conducted under official sanction and observation, mark the Lozier as the "Champion Motor Car of the World." None of these achievements of the Lozier is founded upon private trials or mere assertions—all were won before hundreds of thousands of America's motoring enthusiasts—all are officially recorded.

1913 Lozier the Greatest

Splendid as have been the Loziers of the past, the 1913, Six-Cylinder, Type 72 presents a distinct and marked advance. It is the greatest motor car ever built by the House of Lozier—and "Men Who Know" will tell you that means the greatest motor car ever built.

No other car offers such a remarkable combination of desirable features—features which will not be found combined in any other motor car for several years to come.

See the new model when it arrives. Arrange for a demonstration and you will learn the reason why hundreds of America's big men—men who have owned many makes of cars before buying the Lozier—"Men Who Know"—have declared the Lozier to be "the best car built in America."

Touring Cars Five Models \$5000

LOZIER BRANCH

646 BEACON STREET

Limousines Landaulets \$6500

CANADIAN LAND TO BE GIVEN AWAY

TORONTO, Ont.—Report just compiled by the Canadian Northern railway from data supplied by the

ART EDUCATION URGED TO SAFEGUARD STATE INDUSTRIAL POSITION

(Continued from page one)

mainly over \$1,500,000,000 worth of manufactured materials. Of this enormous amount over \$500,000,000 are earned in industries in which the courses of the Massachusetts Normal Art school are more or less interested.

"If it seems to any one that the kind of a plant I would outline is too extensive to be practical, or too expensive to found and maintain let him recognize that the art school was established to do its share in safeguarding the industries, a protection which can be likened for the moment to a very definite kind of protective insurance.

"Consider the policy of the conservative business man toward protective insurance in the every day world. We know he gladly pays in many instances an annual premium of at least one third of 1 per cent upon the amount of his holdings and would consider his methods decidedly open to criticism if such sums were not annually written off for proper protection.

"The commercial world therefore would face as a routine thing the payment of over \$1,500,000 per year for the protection of only the material things which \$500,000,000 of annual production would represent. What would not any one of our business men pay if he could have his manufacturing pre-eminence absolutely guaranteed and protected.

"Again consider that the Art School was founded to do its share toward the protection of just that pre-eminence, and it can be shown that it has done and is doing its work to the full measure of its equipment and maintenance.

"With the frank admission of this obligation, and no thinking person can deny the premises for one moment, what is the amount that may be asked for to erect and equip a structure good for years of loyal service? What is this sum in contrast to the crying need of safe, modern and efficient quarters that we face today?

"Provided such an equipment be granted, what on the same ground would be the increased amount for maintenance that would undoubtedly be requested, yes even if it treble the present annual appropriation in contrast to the business communities annual premium of over a million and a half which is gladly appropriated to protect the material things of five hundred millions of annual production in which the art idea may be a very integral factor.

"Leave to our southern mills and the cheap labor therein the making of lower grades of cloth; to the natural gas belt of the middle West the cruder forms of pottery or glass; to the great metal works nearer the ores and coal those more material products of iron and steel.

"Leave to the millions anywhere east, west, north or south the crude products of unskilled, tasteless labor. Even leave, if necessary and without malice or envy to other centers their products of skill and ingenuity, for these can and will, in time, be handled by the millions anywhere."

"Reserve for Massachusetts her share of the woven and printed patterns of rare color and design in fine and sheer materials; printing serviceable wall papers; designing rugs and carpets; modeling for stone and wood carving and for artisanship therein; fashioning vases and pottery that express feeling for form and color; leading windows transmitting beauty like unto that of historic days; rendering for wrought and hammered work within and without the home and the designing of furniture; publishing fine imprints and tooling rare bindings; promoting the metal working field, the fashioning of fine jewelry or the working of iron, and studying the preparation of suitable household furnishings and decorations.

"Let us train the boys and girls of the commonwealth who will be the men and women workers of tomorrow, so thoroughly and so soundly, that the hall mark, 'Made in Massachusetts,' may be sought for and recognized upon America's finest production in industrial art.

"Thus shall we bring home to the commonwealth, not the starvation wages of the unskilled, nor yet alone the remunerative, although fluctuating and uncertain returns of the skilled hand, but a balance of exchange like unto that which has existed in every world's market

Butler's HOUSE-KEEPERS Annex
The Big White Building
By the Quaint Stone Steps
At the Foot of Bosworth St.

Great
Spring
Opening Sale
—OF—

Home.....
Furnishings

Popular Low Priced Specials

—IN—
Beds, Linen, Cooking Utensils,
Refrigerators, Draperies,
Wall Papers, Etc., Etc.

See Our Vacuum Cleaner for \$10

QUOTATION:

\$1.25 Gas Heaters
with two burners, 89c

Double Legal Stamps Forenoon

We carry the Largest Variety of
"KLOSFIT" Petticoats in New England—
Black and Colors, Both Cotton and Silk

The "KLOSFIT" Petticoat Is One Well Adapted for The New Spring Gown or Suit

Comfort, Style and Gracefulness identify this most practical undergarment. It fits every figure snugly and perfectly without any alterations—no bulging, wrinkling or sagging. In a word, it is the ideal petticoat for the close fitting skirt so much in vogue at the present time.

"KLOSFIT" Petticoats are made with an elastic cloth gusset over each hip and with a strong elastic band at top. There are no strings to break or become untied—flat glove snaps at the back fasten the band instantly and hold securely.

Prices of "KLOSFIT" Petticoats, 98c to 5.00

MAIN STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

whenever and wherever the taste of the people furnished that manifold increment by means of which crude materials are elevated by the alchemy of tasteful, craftsman knowledge into the realm of worthy art production.

"Thus will Massachusetts, pioneer in this campaign for the taste training of a people, truly offer an art education that will elevate both producer and consumer and thus train to earn a livelihood and enrich to live a life of true service.

"To thoroughly appreciate the opportunities of the Massachusetts Normal Art school one must recognize in this movement for taste training (a) the pioneer effort in industrial training; (b) that art education is a problem in conservation; (c) that art education remains a busineslike organization and administration; and (d) above all must be empowered to look into the future not with the visionary suggestions of color and design as applied to the various industries and crafts and these subjects must of necessity be taught with the power that becomes their importance.

"Such work may be located with scholars in the years between 14 and 16, tempting those who would otherwise go to work to remain longer in the classroom under the promise of a better preparation for a wage earning life. Such courses presenting as they do programs of modified and intensified instruction are sure to include mechanical, architectural and freehand drawing with sound training and knowledge of color and design as applied to the various industries and crafts and these subjects must of necessity be taught with the power that becomes their importance.

"Upon the outer wall of a new normal art school might be cut this inscription, 'The Commonwealth Requires the Art Education of the People as the Safeguard of Tasteful Social Life and Industrial Supremacy.'

"While circumstances and location of site are wholly beyond a paper of this character, yet three things are absolutely important in this connection:

"(1) The structure should be located in some position easily accessible to the established lines of communication. (2) The lot of land selected should be so located that uninterrupted north light that can never be cut off should be absolutely assured. (3) The lot should be sufficiently large to allow for reasonable and future growth of the school.

"The structure should be planned to show three working floors and a high basement, providing (1) studios and top lighted halls on the upper story; (2) design rooms, work rooms, and class rooms on the second floor; (3) offices, library, auditorium, and applied art rooms with all machinery on the first floor; leaving (4) the so called basement floor, which should be largely out of ground, for storage, preparation, lunch and recreation rooms, and heating, lighting, and ventilating plant."

"In the new relations toward education and the promotion of a better social life, as well as the problems in the uplifting of the industries which the future is bound to bring to this school, it must be seen that normal instruction in art in relation to life can not be successfully presented on a basis of theory divorced from practice. It will not be educationally sufficient to produce the work on paper or canvas alone. There is an equal necessity of developing the power to work out the project for the place and in the material for which it was planned.

"Therefore the complete educational plant which must be created to meet the opportunities of the future must not only provide the studios, classrooms and design rooms, but must be equally well equipped with the work rooms and laboratories wherein knowledge of material and methods of handling and manufacture may be taught in order to develop the craftsman's power of understanding and accomplishment.

"The art worker obviously majors in his taste training and expression, but his education is far from complete unless he undertakes minor training in methods, processes and operations in the field of industry in which his art training is to be applied.

"The artisan on the other hand majors in his craft but he must have assistance in the minor training of taste, appreciation and accomplishment in the fields governing his industry.

"Unless such opportunities are offered to the industrial worker for supplementary training his output will only parallel the product of the million anywhere and his wage will be no higher than that commensurate with his skill. That skilled labor will always command a higher wage than unskilled is too obvious for discussion, but that the artisan trained in taste, feeling and power of industrial art production faces fewer

limits in the matter of financial reward for his labor is a proposition that is now dawning upon many people.

"The whole period of education for any individual may be divided into two parts, the liberal or pre-vocational and the vocational training fitting for productive employment. In both of these important fields the art school should hold a dominant position.

"Such work may be located with scholars in the years between 14 and 16, tempting those who would otherwise go to work to remain longer in the classroom under the promise of a better preparation for a wage earning life. Such courses presenting as they do programs of modified and intensified instruction are sure to include mechanical, architectural and freehand drawing with sound training and knowledge of color and design as applied to the various industries and crafts and these subjects must of necessity be taught with the power that becomes their importance.

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SPANISH WAR PREFERENCE BILL TO BE OPPOSED

More opposition to the bill just passed by the Senate and due to come up in the House next week, whereby veterans of the Spanish war shall be given an arbitrary 5 per cent preference in all examinations for appointment to the civil service develops today in a statement of objections by the Massachusetts Civil Service Association.

These are the objections to the bill, submitted over the signature of Arthur H. Brooks, secretary of the association:

"About 12,000 Massachusetts men enlisted.

"Who is a Spanish war veteran? Bill does not state."

"Why are soldiers who served in China and the Philippines and the state militia discriminated against?"

"No state holding competitive examinations for appointments to its civil service gives Spanish war veterans any preference."

"Commission now, under its rules, paragraph 96, gives credit for military service. Why add 5 per cent more?"

"Bill is evidently in interest of inefficient veterans."

"Applies not only to original appointments, but to promotions and transfers."

"Covers veterans who never left Massachusetts."

"Were not men whose applications for enlisted were refused equally patriotic?"

"Applies to all positions, high grade and low grade."

"In effect an absolute preference, marks are so close."

"Press universally opposed."

"No demand for such legislation except from veterans themselves, and none of them are opposed."

"Competitive examinations are held for promotion in Boston fire department. This bill is destructive of system. Five per cent added will carry to the top man now No. 29 on the list."

"Fire Commissioner Cole is strongly opposed in so far as bill would affect promotions."

"Police Commissioner O'Meara is strongly opposed."

"Previous employees, temporarily discharged, will be discriminated against."

"Adjutant-General Pearson expressed himself as satisfied with rule of commission adopted last year."

"Preferential legislation was vetoed by Governors Wolcott and Draper."

"In addition to federal pensions the commonwealth already provides military and state aid for needy veterans."

—

WITNESS TELLS OF ORE'S VALUE

WASHINGTON.—Statistics of the economic value of the United States Steel Corporation's mines of iron ore in the region around Lake Superior were given today to the Stanley steel committee by Thomas F. Cole of Duluth. Ore worth \$375,000,000, exclusive of the Hill leased mines, is owned on the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges, he said.

The witness was manager of all the corporation's Lake Superior properties until three years ago. He said slightly over 50 per cent of the ore in the Mesaba range was now owned by the corporation, 750,000,000 tons in all.

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HAPPINESS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CANARY ISLAND PEOPLE

Luxuriant Gardens, Barren Hillsides and Wireless Stations and Cave Dwellers Also Found There

LIVING COST SMALL

(Special to the Monitor)

It is said to be doubtful whether the fortunate islands of early navigators are to be identified with the Canary islands. There is not, however, in the mind of the English visitor much doubt as to the appropriateness of the name for to eyes which have left the gray skies of a northern winter only a six days' journey behind the islands seen a very garden of Hesperides.

A sub-tropical sun casts an all-transforming spell over everything and seems to be reflected in the happy nature of the inhabitants. All day long, from early dawn to sunset, the strange song of the peasant, whether man, woman or child, may be heard, always the same refrain, like the song of a bird and equally free and unpremeditated.

The Canary islands may well be termed a land of luxuriant gardens and barren hillsides, a land where side by side with Marconi stations and modern hotels we find men living in caves, a life reduced to its simplest terms. Such a thing as poverty is practically unknown, so small is the cost of living and many of these caves dwellers are evidently happy, comparatively prosperous and often are the owners of well kept donkeys. The habit of dwelling in caves has been handed down to them from their Quanches ancestors, who occupied the islands before the Spanish conquered them.

The valor of the Quanches is attested both by the fortitude and perseverance which they manifested in the cultivation of the islands, and by the successful resistance they offered, during a period of more than 100 years, to their Spanish enemy, skilled in war, equipped with more modern weapons, and continually reinforced.

The hills have a barren aspect, the scanty vegetation including only such plants as enjoy a very dry climate. Some of the most characteristic are the Euphorbias, relations of our common spurge, one, a curious candelabra-like plant whose quadrangular leafless stems are beset with strong spines, and another which simulates in miniature the habit of the dragon tree, a curious tree of the lily family peculiar to the islands. Both of these contain a bitter milky juice and by this they are protected against the depredations of the herds of goats roaming at will over the hills. Prickly pears also abound, having been introduced and used as food for the cochineal insect which may still be seen there, though the cochineal industry has



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Patio or court in Santa Cruz, capital of the island of Palma, one of the Canaries—Characteristic scene

perished in competition with aniline dyes. The prickly pears, in spite of their spines, are apparently not altogether excluded from the menu of the goats. These goats are a special Canary breed, which were in all probability brought here in boats when the Quanches first came to the islands.

The peasants terrace the hillsides, sometimes almost to the top, and irrigate their terraced gardens, the water supply being conveyed in stone-covered, artificial aqueducts which form useful pathways for the visitor. Strange as it may seem, paucity of water is the chief problem in this sea-girt country. It was not always so; early explorers found these now bare hills clad in rich forests of pine and other trees right down to the pine and the sea. Under the sheltering branches of the trees on the heights, little streams had their birth, which uniting, formed an important water supply that refreshed the lower lands. Thus the ancient town of Laguna was so named on account of the lake by which it stood. The lake is now no more, and the bare hillsides are scorched in the sun. The hand of the irresponsible charcoal burner did the work of devastation, and many a toiling generation must labor before the dam-

OFFICE HOLDERS UNION MEETS

Delegates from all over New England are attending the annual convention of the Federation of State, City and Town Employees Unions at Wells Memorial hall. The sessions will continue tomorrow.

The local unions will give a dinner and reception to the visiting delegates tonight. Michael F. O'Brien, national president of the organization, will preside at this reception, with Joseph P. Kidney, secretary of the Boston Joint Council of City Employees Union, as toastmaster.

SPECIAL TRAIN USED TO SHOW VISITORS CITY

Two score passenger agents of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo, who are making a two days' inspection of Boston's transportation facilities as the guests of the Boston & Albany, today went over the suburban lines of the Boston & Albany in a special train.

Today's itinerary includes a visit to the railroad's new freight terminal in East Boston, a luncheon aboard the Cunarder Franconia and an automobile tour of the suburban park system. The visitors will leave Boston tonight.

NEWTON CITIZENS TALK SPEED LAWS

NEWTON, Mass.—At the public hearing given by the committee on claims and rules held Friday evening in the aldermanic chamber, City Hall, in regard to the speed limit for automobiles on Commonwealth avenue between the Newton line at Chestnut Hill and the Charles river at Auburndale, the local police department was criticized by the speakers.

Lewis R. Speare, president of the A. A. A., thought that if more patrolmen were placed along Commonwealth avenue they could regulate affairs and put a stop to the speeding.

Howard Emerson, representing the Newton Center Improvement Association, spoke in favor of placing a speed limit of 20 miles an hour on the avenue.

POLITE ANSWER

Willie—Say, pop, who elects the aldermen?

Wise father—Hush, my son! You're too young to know.—Judge.

NO VACUUM THERE

"Madam, can I sell you a vacuum cleaner?"

"No, air; we haven't got any vacuums in this house that need cleaning."—Spokane Chronicle.

THEY DID LIKE ONE

"How do you like the new church?" asked Mrs. Gottsloote as she hung one of her ropes of pearls over the gold-plated electric light bracket.

"It is very beautiful," replied Mrs.

EMIL CARLSEN HAS EXHIBITION

'Landscapes and Marines on Show at Vose's Gallery Attract Favorable Attention

EMIL CARLSEN'S paintings now on exhibition at Vose's gallery, 320 Boylston street, are attracting wide commendation. The landscapes and marines are notable for the simplicity and authority of their composition and poetic sentiment. All are highly decorative yet the color harmonies are always convincingly the result of the artist's observation of nature. One gets the impression that he can find an admirable picture in scenes few others would think of painting.

Such a painting is one of the most admired works, "Summer Clouds." A great soft gray cumulus cloud dominates the picture, occupying the whole of the upper right quarter of the canvas. Wisps of vapor lead the eye to another great cloud on the left and to the group of fishermen's dories in the foreground, resting on a gray-pink beach. The shore line and the line of the boats, again, lead the eye to the horizon where two tiny figures can be seen near a hint of a village.

The harmony is carried out interestingly in the paint of the boat bottoms. One is a warmer tone than the sand, another is a warmer blue than the sky and sea and a third is a tint blending the colors of the other two. The whole picture is vaporous with the air of a humid summer day.

"Beechwood" is also a notable composition, one of those rare woodland vistas wherein nature abandoned her usual irregularity and placed a group of slim trees into an inviting wedge that leads the eye along a pretty path. The woods are afire with the yellow-gold glow that lasts but a few minutes at the end of a clear September day. There is charming sentiment, too, in "The Pool in the Forest."

"Ripening Corn" gains another graceful effect through the subtle use of line and color, for the drooping branches of a great tree point to and almost enclose in their projected angle the field of corn. The picture has the quality of air to be remembered after an especially clear and cool August afternoon.

"Old Mill" is an example of finished craftsmanship and mild coloring in tones of gray, olive and mauve. All the predominating lines of the picture lead to a scrubby little oak beside the miller's path, and the oak, in turn, baffles the search humorously by leading the interest along to some point outside the scope of the picture.

There are also a number of highly individual marines all finely painted. The pictures will remain on view through April 20.

ST. BOTOLPH CLUB SHOW

An exhibition of paintings by Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., and of sculpture by Albert Laessle is now open at the St. Botolph Club and will continue through April 26.

Mr. Pearson's paintings may be classified as for the most part robustly decorative, bold in color, heroic in design. "Phasenants Hunters" shows a man and his two dogs, sympathetically posed, waiting on the edge of a moor. All the figures are life-size. Other pictures show geese feeding, at play and starting a flight.

"The Aeroplane" pictures a great eagle, poised for a flight on the rocky brow of a high mountain. Stretched upon the rock is a feathered victim of the bird of prey, and swooping through the clouds, as it bent on apprehending the victim, is the airship.

These and a number of other pictures can scarcely be termed beautiful in the general acceptance of the term; rather are they strong, vital.

Beautiful is the Japanese effect in "Under the Weeping Willow." "The Old Maid" is not the rather keen satire it at first appears, with its figure of a spinster in a garnet gown of ancient cut, seated primly on an antique sofa. For on the wall hangs a full length miniature of a soldier boy, and noting this we feel the reason for her solitary state.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts loans several works to the exhibition, including "Landscape" with its fascinating composition centering about a great tree that branches widely from the surface of a bluff. Two Jersey cows look through the inverted arch at the pleasant vista of forest, field and stream.

The whole is dreamily placid. "In the Gloaming" and "Early Moonrise" happily picture the mistress of twilight.

Mr. Laessle's sculptures have been strongly influenced by the Chinese and Japanese cast of ugly little animals, such as lizards, horned toads, turtles and frogs. Not a little humor is mixed with the grotesqueness and always there is a distinct sense of action.

One can almost imagine real action in "Turning Turtle" and the new hatched chick that bobs up his head directly he finishes looking into his late house. And who but will laugh at the "Hunter," a picture of a fat bullfrog crawling up to a house fly from behind?

MR. ENNEKING'S PAINTINGS

Examples of the decorative, tapestry-like paintings with which John J. Enneking is now occupying part of his working hours are of view at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, and will remain there until April 20. Not only the texture and the tints, but the formalized lines of tapestry are carried out in these interesting pictures. It is easy to imagine them fitting admirably into the decorative scheme of some appropriate room.

They would go admirably into rooms with low ceilings, and one would not have to have a long vista to see them at a favorable distance. "Oak Tree" is one of the most daring of the lot, but supremely decorative in its rose-pink foliage hung against the gray trunk of the ancient tree.

The more realistic landscapes are fully up to Mr. Enneking's standard. One of the best is not numbered in the catalogue. It is pleasing in choice of subject, in composition, and above all in the fascinating handling of reflecting colors in the shallow stream.

"Saddle Back" has a lemon yellow foreground of foliage tints that melt through lavenders to mid violet-blues upon the mist-touched heads of the mountains. Soft purple haze hangs in the notches between the peaks. Pleasing, too, are the forest interiors, along the banks of streams and the pretty pools.

FREE SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

William H. Kennedy will conduct a circuit of the galleries of the classical department of the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday at 3 p. m. Elen F. Comins will speak in the fourth exhibition room at 3:45 p. m. Miss Marion Howard Brazier will talk on "The Thirteen Colonies" in the lecture hall at 2:15 p. m.

NAPLES TABLE BOARD TO MEET

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Members of the general committee of the Naples Table Association for promoting laboratory research by women will meet at Wellesley College on April 27. The Naples table is supported by various colleges and organizations and each contributing to its support has a representative on the general committee.

Among the members are President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College, chairman of the committee; Mrs. Ada Wing Mead, Wellesley, secretary of the committee; President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard, Dean King of Brown University, Dean Hutchinson of Western Reserve University, Prof. Mary Whiton Calkins of Wellesley who represents the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Each year the Naples Table offers a \$1000 prize for the best thesis by a woman on a practical subject.

June examinations are already posted, lasting from Tuesday, June 4, through Thursday, June 13. Commencement is on June 18.

The Athletic Association of the College will hold its annual indoor athletic meet on Monday.

SEWER SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS

Theodore R. Speare, president of the A. A. A., thought that if more patrolmen were placed along Commonwealth avenue they could regulate affairs and put a stop to the speeding.

Howard Emerson, representing the Newton Center Improvement Association, spoke in favor of placing a speed limit of 20 miles an hour on the avenue.

MRS. MEAD TALKS ON ELECTIONS

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead was the speaker at the meeting of the study class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government last evening at the headquarters, 585 Boylston street. Her subject was "Electoral Methods."

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BOYS OF BROOKLINE HIGH FORM CLUB TO AID STANDING OF ART

GREEK RELIEF AT ART MUSEUM VALUED HIGHLY

This sculpture is believed originally to have been a part of the other "throne" piece now in Rome, and is one of the greatest treasures of the collection in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts," said Lacey D. Caskey in a talk at the museum on the noted three-sided Greek relief (B. C. 450) in the fifth century room.

"The use of the word throne in this connection," he said, "is generally regarded as misleading by archeologists, since it is practically agreed that in no way could these objects have been used for any such purpose as chairs."

"The sculpture itself is a work of extreme technical beauty, apart from its symbolic significance. Note the soft texture in the sleeve of Persephone, who sits in a mourning attitude. Note the drooping lines of her figure in contrast with the horizontal lines in the figure of Aphrodite.

"The balance held by Eros, who stands in the middle, is missing, and has been restored for the purposes of study in the form of a plaster cast. The myth, of course, centers in the Greek symbolic interpretation of the succession of the seasons.

"A fish is worked into the ornaments beneath Aphrodite and a pomegranate beneath Persephone. The effect of the whole is a marvelous balance, yet a balance achieved with fine variety. The figures on the end of the relief, like the figures of the Roman relief, are supposed to be human beings worshipping with pipe, lyre and incense."

"The relief in Rome is supposed to represent the birth of Aphrodite. The sculpture of both pieces is in the same style and could well have been from the same hand, although this is by no means certain. The relief now in Boston was bought in London, to which city it was brought from Rome long ago."

THEODORE KING PASSES AWAY

Theodore W. King of 7 Everett street passed away yesterday evening in West Newton, Mass. Mr. King was the son of the late Franklin King. He was one of the most prominent yacht club men in Boston and belonged to the Dorchester Yacht Club, of which he was a vice-commander; Eastern, Corinthian and Boston yacht clubs, the B. A. A., the Puritan Club and the American Automobile Association.



Group of railroad men from various parts of the country in city to inspect transportation facilities, taken on arrival at South station

WHERE MILLIONS CHANGE HANDS DAILY IN SPACE OF FEW MINUTES

System of the Kansas City
Clearing House Interests
Bankers in Many Other
American Communities

EXPERT AND SPEEDY

The following article describes an institution familiar to many business men in large cities, but with which the public as a whole is not intimately acquainted—the clearing house. While dealing specifically with the clearing house of Kansas City, Mo., and its methods, the article thereby sheds light on the workings of similar places throughout the country, making the facts given informative in a general sense as well as in their local application.

Promptness Demanded

HERE is a room in an office building in Kansas City where about \$9,000,000—sometimes more and sometimes a trifle less—changes hands in 15 minutes every week day.

There is no fuss at all about it, says the Kansas City Star. It is done so quietly that you might go in the door, which is never locked, and think the young men who are paying off millions were just bill clerks or something of that sort.

The room in which such fortunes are handled each day is never occupied except for the brief time in which checks \$9,000,000 are carried inside of safe-els, exchanged and carried out again.

System, perfect in its smallest detail, is what enables the Kansas City clearing house, to transact this tremendous volume of business with never a mistake of as much as a dollar. In the last few months the bankers of many American cities have written to the officers of the clearing house for information about its workings. And recently the clearing house of Chicago sent an expert who stayed five days studying methods here, and St. Louis sent a man who stayed three days.

Briefly, a clearing house is a device by which banks are able to balance their accounts against each other and so to avoid the necessity of the transfer of large amounts of gold. Suppose, for instance, that today the First National Bank receives on deposit \$100,000 worth of checks drawn on the New England National Park. I'd suppose that this same day there is deposited in the New England \$90,000 worth of checks drawn on the First National. If there were no clearing house the New England would have to send over to the First National \$90,000 and the First National would send \$100,000 to the New England. All this trouble would be superfluous since it would be possible to accomplish the same result by letting \$90,000 of the indebtedness on each side be canceled and the First National sending the \$10,000 balance of its indebtedness to the New England.

It is this method of permitting banks to cancel their indebtedness to each other and to pay only the balances in cash that is worked out in the clearing house each day at noon. The extent to which this device saves labor may be inferred from the fact that on one occasion this year one of the largest banks in Kansas City was able to settle its claims on other banks aggregating nearly a million dollars by receiving through the clearing house 10 cents.

Her is the way the clearing house works: You pay your grocer \$25, say, with a check on the Commerce Trust Company. Your grocer has an account with the National Reserve Bank, and he deposits the check, with others, in that bank. In the course of the morning checks on all the other important banks in town are deposited with the National Reserve. So it sorts them out and sends them all to the clearing house at 11:30 o'clock, the checks on each bank wrapped in a bundle by themselves, and all the bundles in a satchel carried by a messenger, accompanied by a clerk from the bank.

At the same hour a messenger and a clerk from each of the other banks arrive, each with the checks it has received tied in separate bundles, too.

Banks Go by Numbers

In the room of the clearing house are three long desks with double tops, and divided into spaces, each space bearing the clearing house number of a bank. The different banks are not known by name there, but by number. There the messengers from the banks go along the desks and put into each space the checks drawn on the bank whose number is on.

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this space. Thus the National Reserve Bank that day will deposit in the space reserved for the Commerce Trust your check given to the grocer, along with all other checks it has received on that bank, and the messenger from the Commerce Trust will deposit all checks it has received drawn on that bank. The representative of the National Reserve will have a statement showing his claim against each of the other banks. On this he notes the claims of each of the others against this bank. The difference between these figures shows the amount due from each other bank or to be paid to it. These statements are written in tabulated form on blanks supplied by the clearing house, in triplicate, and as fast as each clerk finishes his statement he takes it to the desk of Jerome Thralls, manager of the clearing house, who sits at a desk on a raised dais overlooking all the clerks at work. He foots them up to see that they are correct and he makes out the orders of the various banks on each other to settle the uncancellede indebtedness.

Promptness Demanded

It is all done so quickly that 15 minutes after the first clerk has entered the door he and all the others are ready to leave. One of the essentials for the prompt transaction of so much business is that each bank have its representatives there at the precise moment of 11:30 o'clock. To insure this promptness a clerk is fined \$1 if he is late even one second, and if he talks loudly while at work he is fined \$2, and if he makes a mistake in his figures he is fined for a mistake.

The clearing house stamps each check that passes through it and returns them to the banks on which they were originally drawn. So eventually you get back the \$25 you paid the grocer, with the stamp of the clearing house and the bank which sent it there.

The clearing house balances are not paid in actual currency. That would require that all the banks together have in the clearing house \$600,000 in gold each day with which to pay the balances, for that is what the balances arising from the daily exchanges average.

To overcome this difficulty a clearing house gold depository was established; that is, the various banks in the clearing house deposited with it \$1,500,000 in gold, of the required weight and fineness, and this was placed in sealed bags and put into a safety deposit vault, where it rests, the property of the banks that put it there, and gold certificates for the amount of the deposit were issued by clearing house in amounts of \$5000 and \$10,000 each, and these certificates pass current among the different banks, their primary use being payment of the clearing house balances.

How Certificates Assist

These certificates not only save the trouble of carting the gold through the streets from one bank to another, and the consequent loss in weight that comes from handling, but it saves the labor of counting and weighing the gold each day. That this is some saving in labor may be realized from the fact that it takes four men, each working eight hours, to properly inspect and count \$100,000 in gold.

Sometimes a bank will settle its clearing house balance by issuing its draft on funds which it has in a bank in Chicago or New York, if it happens that the creditor bank prefers to take "exchange," and the debtor bank has more money in outside banks than it needs there.

An idea of the saving in labor effected by the clearing house may be gained from the fact that in one day not long ago one bank handled 33,000 checks aggregating \$6,348,000, and it also handled \$25,000 in cash. The business it did on that one day made a difference of \$10,000 in its deposits, which were \$27,000.

The Daily Statement

The clearing house statement issued each day shows the amount of checks that passed through the clearing house on that day. Other checks do not figure in it. A check drawn on the Bank of the Republic, for instance, and deposited there, would not go to the clearing house. It is estimated that about 30 per cent. of the total business done by the banks each day gets into the clearing house statement. In all the banks of Kansas City, about 400,000 checks, drafts and credits of that character are handled daily.

WOMEN RESIST FORCIBLE FEEDING

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Stories told by suffragists just discharged from Holloway prison of the forcible feeding those who engaged in a "hunger strike" have aroused their companions. It is said that some of the suffragists were discharged from prison because their condition caused apprehension.

In order to protest against the methods of the prison officials a great gathering will be held today in Hyde Park. The chief speaker will be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who has just returned from a lecture tour of the United States. Delegations will be present from all parts of Great Britain. The police have taken precautions to prevent any outbreak by the militant element after the meeting.

The clearing house was founded in 1875 and it did \$20,407,907 in business that year. Last year there passed through it \$2,634,557,738, an increase in five years of over 110 per cent. Last year the Kansas City clearing house ranked in clearings sixth among the cities of this country, while Kansas City ranked twentieth in population among the cities of this country.

The Kansas City clearing house has its own bank examiner since 1908. This feature was copied from Chicago,

where the system had been carried on prior to the panic of 1907. The examiner is chosen by a committee of five officers of the clearing house which is elected annually. This examiner, auditor, has the right to go into any of the clearing house banks at any time he is directed to do so by the clearing house and investigate every detail of the business. If he finds a condition that ought to be corrected he reports it to the clearing house and the bank is required to correct it. He does more than that, he gives advice about credits and loans where he can be of help, and he keeps close watch on all the doings of all the banks. Thus each bank in Kansas City is examined by two persons, the clearing house expert, and, if it is a national bank, by the national bank examiner, and if it is a state bank, by the state bank examiner.

One of the great benefits from the examinations by the clearing house auditor is the placing of the banks in a position where the total borrowings of any customer of Kansas City banks may be obtained by application to the auditor. This prevents over-extension of credit. The examiner knows not only the smallest detail of the business of each bank, but he knows intimately the financial standing of every business man in Kansas City who is a borrower at the bank and he sees to it that none borrows too much. Only recently the examiner found that a certain business man had secured a line of credit from two banks, each of which was lending him to the full extent of his credit, and was unaware that he was borrowing from the other bank. The examiner soon stopped that. The examiner weeds out unsound and unsatisfactory banking practise, and this system has made Kansas City one of the best banking centers in America, both from the standpoint of the banks and their patrons. It is asserted that under the clearing house system it would be impossible for a bank in Kansas City that was a member of the clearing house to transact this tremendous volume of business with never a mistake of as much as a dollar. In the last few months the bankers of many American cities have written to the officers of the clearing house for information about its workings. And recently the clearing house of Chicago sent an expert who stayed five days studying methods here, and St. Louis sent a man who stayed three days.

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At the same hour a messenger and a clerk from each of the other banks arrive, each with the checks it has received tied in separate bundles, too.

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1/2	1/2	5 Lb.
3.63	87c	19c

American Household, bbls.	Pastry, sacks	Hazel
5.81	1/2 bbl.	16c
1-1/2	1/2 sacks	13c

Pastry	American Household, bbls.	Hazel
2.00	1/2 bbl.	16c
5 lbs.	1/2 sacks	13c

Pastry	American Household, bbls.	Hazel
2.00	1/2 bbl.	16c
5 lbs.	1/2 sacks	13c

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Mansfield Exhibit Interests New York

ARTISTIC TREAT IS ESTIMATE OF MANSFIELD COLLECTION EXHIBIT

Many Schools Represented
Among Paintings Shown at Lotos Club, Works of Americans Predominating

OTHER DISPLAYS

BY ROBERT W. MACBETH
URTON MANSFIELD of New Haven is a collector of more than ordinary taste and discrimination, and because of this the exhibition of his collection just held at the Lotos Club here was of unusual interest; it was, in fact, one of the artistic treats of the year.

His collection represents the products of many schools and has been acquired over a long period of years, so that each canvas represents to the full the intimate knowledge and taste of the collector.

The work of American artists predominates largely, but some of the best of the modern European schools also are represented. For example, there is the fine "Le Pecheur" by Corot, two excellent examples of the work of Gustave Courbet, an interesting Old Crome, a good Harpignies, "Through the Woods," a head by Israël, "The Shepherd" by L'Hermitte, a beautiful portrait, "Young Man in a Red Coat," by Romney, "Going to Market" by Troyon and a few others of equal rank.

American art, however, always has claimed Mr. Mansfield's first attention, and it is not surprising to find the quality of his pictures of this school on a very high plane. He is fortunate in having a very fine example of the work of the late Winslow Homer, "The Fisher Girl," a characteristic Homer figure gazing seaward into a storm-to-sod sur. It is one of the best, undoubtedly, of Homer's smaller figure subjects.

Paul Doughtery is found in this collection in a Homer-like vein in "A Northwest Off St. Ives, Cornwall." It has all the vigor of the sea that Homer himself secured in canvases like his "Northeast" and "Cannon Rock."

Childe Hassam is represented by one of his Lyme church pictures, full of beautiful sunlight, bright greens and reds, that would make welcome note in any collection. Charles W. Hawthorne's "Morning Chocolate" is one of the most pleasing and best composed interiors that he has executed.

There are two examples of the work of J. Francis Murphy, one of them, "November Morning," being in his best manner: "Olive Trees, Corfu," is a Sargent of more than usual importance, illustrating his broadest and most powerful style to a nicely: "Sheep Returning to the Fold," though painted several years ago, is quite one of the best things that Chauncey F. Ryder has accomplished. The sheep are crowding into the barn yard, their forms but dimly seen through the great clouds of dust that envelop them. Tryon's "Morning in May" is typical in every respect, and the same may be said of the two examples of Horatio Walker, "Sheep at Pasture" and "The Potato Gatherers." Alden Weir's "Driving the Cows Home" is one of his best, and his brother's "Alambra," while totally unlike his other work, is of much interest.

These are only a few of the most important canvases that make up this splendid collection. Among the other men represented are Wyant, Williams, Whistler, Twachtman, Metcalf, Ranger, Homer Martin, Inness, Dessor, Davies, Abbey and Bunnell, and even then the list is not complete. It is one of the best private collections that have been shown publicly for many years, and as it will probably be seen elsewhere later on it will give a great deal of pleasure to art lovers all over the country.

The new work of Henry Golden Dearth, which aroused much comment when shown in a group at the recent Pennsylvania academy, is now on exhibition at the Knoedler galleries, 556 Fifth avenue.

This new departure of Mr. Dearth's has been frequently commented upon lately, so that extended comment is not needed here. It need only be said that to those

Meadow Club standard back to the low level it assumed early in the season, and from which, in a few recent groups, it who have long been familiar with Mr. Dearth's work, first sight of this collection comes as a distinct shock. Further acquaintance with the individual canvases, however, reveals much to commend, and, on the whole, the criticalism are most favorable. The beautiful color of the golden screen behind the image in "The Shrine;" of all the settings in greens and reds, of "The Persian Plate;" of the chrysanthemums in "The Blue Coat;" and, in fact, in some part at least of nearly all the canvases, cannot fail to arouse positive pleasure in the beholder.

It is in their technique, in their method and arrangement that the pictures will prove most puzzling, but as we live amongst this group of 25, we gradually get the artist's point of view and then we remain to admire and not to criticize.

The group of some 60-odd canvases by nine women, now on view at the Macdowell Club, is not worthy of very high ranking in the list of the season's displays. Most of the pictures are of little value in themselves and are of no value in enhancing the artistic position of their painters.

Most of the canvases contributed by Miss Helen M. Turner are totally free from this charge, however, and she and Miss Matilda Browne, whose cattle pictures have a good deal of merit, are quite out of their class in such company. Miss Turner's "Sunlight and Shadow" is one of the best things she has yet given us, and her "Mountain Laurel" and "Portrait of a Young Woman," while not new, are worthy of better company than they find here. This exhibition carries the seemed to have been raised. The public will not respond to such appeals for sympathetic attention.

The Montross gallery furnishes the waning art season with a strong exhibition of 20 selected canvases by 10 men more or less prominent in American art. Among them are two new oils by Horatio Walker, "Milking—Evening" and "Moonrise—Winter." Both are in Mr. Walker's well known manner and both are Canadian subjects such as he has made familiar through the past decade or more. Neither is as attractive in subject, at least, as these he showed last

year, but they are very fine for all that. Of the four canvases by D. W. Tryon, two small ones, "Autumn—Moonrise" and "Autumn—Twilight," are fully as good as anything he has shown for a long time, particularly the latter, which strikes an especially happy note. As much cannot be said for a large "Springtime," occupying the post of honor. It is a big and literal transcript from nature, but leaves one unimpressed.

"A Showery Day" by J. Francis Murphy, is one of the best of his current productions, but its companion, "Afternoon in October," is extremely sketchy and has not the subtle appeal that we are accustomed to look for in his best work.

W. L. Lathrop shows three examples, the "Summer Afternoon" being especially successful in rendering the heavy, sultry atmosphere of an approaching thunder-storm; Elliott Daingerfield's "Christ Stillring the Tempest" is very typical of his mystic feeling and strong color; "November," by Henry C. White, is good in its rendering of autumn tints, both in foliage and sky; Alexander Schilling has three misty landscapes and these, with "The Sphinx," by Charles A. Winter, and "The Japanese Screen," by Edward A. Bell, complete a collection that is worthy of a visit. The exhibition will remain on view through the 20th.

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MERYON ETCHINGS SHOWN Group of Noted Works in Print Room at Museum of Fine Arts

ETCHINGS by Charles Meryon are now grouped in the Museum of Fine Arts print room, together with prints selected from the works of other noted etchers of earlier periods.

"Charles Meryon is a name to conjure with," says "E. H. R." in the Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin for April. "Most of us will agree with the enthusiastic words of Victor Hugo: 'These etchings are magnificent. . . . The breath of the universe breathes through all his prints, and makes these etchings more than pictures—visions.' Visions they are, these 'Eaux-fortes sur Paris,' utterly removed beyond the numberless views which picture the Paris of the sighted, gazing tourist. Here are streets and bridges and edifices, indeed, but these constructions of stone and mortar have kindled the artist's ideas. To him they are the silent witnesses of a glorious past, time-hallowed and beautiful; his genius responds to their inspiration, and conscientiously he depicts them, as he would draw a venerable portrait. If their impressiveness seems to suffer, is seen from one view-point, he blends two sketches—as in the 'Petit Pont' here shown (Case 15), where the church is drawn from a higher elevation, raised

in the second print room, we find examples of the work of Zeeman, whose Paris views inspired Meryon; other Dutch prints, akin in subject to Meryon's plates, have been grouped about them in cases 19-22. Next come the spacious spirited 'Carreer' of Piranesi, all loans, as well as his grand presentations of triumphal arches and other heirlooms of antiquity, splendid in their decorative quality. Strongly contrasting with these bold, big plates are the conscientious, cursive renderings of famous sites London, etched by the Bohemian Wenzel Hollar (cases 31-34), whose fine 'Antwerp Cathedral' will be found in case 35.

"Callot justifies his great reputation for animated scenes in festive Paris, especially the two views of the Seine, upstream and down, both brilliant impressions (cases 36 and 37). Finally there is Canaletto, with his spacious 'Pra della Valle' (case 36), and other prints filling the end wall with the sun-light and breeze of the Veneto."

Lucas Cranach's portrait of a lady, one of the recent acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts, is regarded as one of the important purchases of the year. The Museum's April bulletin gives the following description of the picture and an account of the artist's work, by "J. G."

"Upon a background of soft turquoise blue, the silhouette of the figure appears in strong contrast. The advancing age of the subject is evident in the slightly increased heaviness of the calm and delicately modeled features, without strong lights, without accentuated shadows. The eyes are of a gray-blue color. The hair is entirely hidden by a white cap of plaid muslin, ornamented with a pale yellow ribbon which binds the cap on the forehead, passes under the chin and over the shoulder, and reappears under the left arm to encircle the end of the sleeve. The dress is ample, dark, rich, all of brocade and velvet. The clasped hands are adorned with rings, and hold a handkerchief of fine linen. They are partially concealed by lace cuffs. The richness of her costume as well as her dignity of mien show that this lady, whose name, for lack of the slightest evidence, will no doubt remain unknown to us, was a person of high rank and comfortable fortune."

This is one of the works included in the special exhibition to be opened Tuesday in the Renaissance court of the paintings purchased since Jean Guiffrey. Included in the collection are 45 water colors by Sargent.

ART IN AMERICA

Twenty canvases by David Ericson are being shown this week in the hall of the Handicraft Guild at Minneapolis. Mr. Ericson is an artist who recently went from Duluth to Minneapolis and has become favorably known there.

Mr. Comins showed how linear move-

SAMPLERS' EXHIBIT HELD AT DETROIT

DETROIT—The most interesting ex-

hibit of "samplers" ever gathered in this country was opened recently at the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts.

Most of the specimens are of English

origin and many date back to the sev-

enteenth century, quaint, faded, dimmed

with the years, the queer old bits of

verse often not discernible, so worn are

the letters which were traced in many

colored wools and silks by the fingers of

great-great-grandmothers of this genera-

tion.

A. W. Drake of New York made the

collection, a wonderful and typical one

which the Society of Arts and Crafts

feels it a good fortune to have at its

rooms for a few weeks. Many of the

samplers are signed and dated and are

the more valuable for their identifica-

tion. Some of the more interesting ones

are from Detroit families.

NOTABLE SALE AT LEONARD'S

Modern paintings, many of them by

masters, will be sold Tuesday, Wednes-

day and Thursday of next week at the

gallery of Leonard & Co., 46-48 Bromfield

street, beginning each day at 3 p. m.

Among the 250 pictures are works by

Rousseau, Corot (4), Homer D. Martin,

Daubigny (2), Jacque (2), Dupre (4),

Cazin, Minor, Zeim, Innes (3), Whistler,

Gerome, Israels (2), Breton, Haag, Rico,

Wyant, Hart, Thomas Robinson, DeBock,

Louis LaTouche, Albert Bierher, Warren

Sheppard, DeCamp, Detti, Charles F.

Pierce, Ahl, Arthur Hoeber, William

Bradford, William A. Coffin, Hugo A.

Isidor, C. Arnold Slade, Verboeckhoven,

Isidor, Henner, Roybet, Minor, George

Loring Brown and Caruso (drawing). The

pictures are consigned from estates in

the Back Bay.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, APRIL 13, 1912.

Six Million Dollars has been paid into our capital and surplus account, making

Capital	\$5,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
Undivided profits	5,300,000
Stockholders' liability	5,000,000
Total	\$20,300,000

This total of over Twenty Million Dollars is larger than that of any other bank in New England.

First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

AREAS AID ART APPRECIATION Fundamental of Right Seeing of Nature Set Forth by Eben F. Comins

KNOWLEDGE of the area cutting fundamental of art is valuable not only to the student and the practising artist, but to the general public, as well," said Eben F. Comins, the Boston artist, in a recent talk at his apartment in the Fenway studios.

"If people could but learn to see the various areas that surround the figure, when these are drawn accurately the form of the figure is left," Mr. Comins said. "The figure receives no more emphasis than the background. The design of each area is fixed on the thought; thus it becomes easy to express proportion and foreshortening. As the pupil progresses the details of the figure are placed in correct position.

"Upon a background of soft turquoise blue, the silhouette of the figure appears in strong contrast. The advancing age of the subject is evident in the slightly increased heaviness of the calm and delicately modeled features, without strong lights, without accentuated shadows. The eyes are of a gray-blue color. The hair is entirely hidden by a white cap of plaid muslin, ornamented with a pale yellow ribbon which binds the cap on the forehead, passes under the chin and over the shoulder, and reappears under the left arm to encircle the end of the sleeve. The dress is ample, dark, rich, all of brocade and velvet. The clasped hands are adorned with rings, and hold a handkerchief of fine linen. They are partially concealed by lace cuffs. The richness of her costume as well as her dignity of mien show that this lady, whose name, for lack of the slightest evidence, will no doubt remain unknown to us, was a person of high rank and comfortable fortune."

"The student is taught to see the various areas that surround the figure; when these are drawn accurately the form of the figure is left," Mr. Comins said. "The figure receives no more emphasis than the background. The design of each area is fixed on the thought; thus it becomes easy to express proportion and foreshortening. As the pupil progresses the details of the figure are placed in correct position.

"A second great artistic fundamental is that of linear movement. By means of linear movement we may learn to see the general or grand lines of the figure and their numerous echoing lines, without the detail.

Again the artist illustrated his remarks by posing the model with draperies, to show the flow of the grand line. This he drew upon the paper with colored crayon, together with its echoing lines, paying no attention to the accidental breaks in these lines, but keeping the eye single to their general tendency. The result was not unlike the blocked sketches Rodin makes for his sculptures, few of which are to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Comins showed how linear movement is to be discovered all through nature, and is often recorded with surprising effects of beautiful composition in the snapshots made by newspaper

April 21.

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HIGH CLASS SCHOOL DRAMATICS ACHIEVED BY NEWTON CHILDREN

Remarkable Advancement Made Since the Study Was
Introduced Some Years Ago and Hours Given to
Playing Regarded as Particularly Well Spent

SPELLS DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUPIL

Some half a dozen years ago dramatics was introduced as a study into schools at Newton, Mass., in the belief that it might prove helpful. At that time the plan was regarded as largely experimental, but since then the results attained have been no less than notable. The following article portrays the work along this line in one of the schools, shows how it has been brought to a state of high efficiency and describes to some extent what it is accomplishing for the development of boys and girls.

A LITTLE girl was huddled under the teacher's table, her face shining with suppressed glee. Two boys on all fours wandered about the schoolroom, swinging their heads and hunting for their dinner. The boys and girls in their seats leaned over their desks, following every movement with rapt attention. The teacher stood at one side, safely out of the way, and looked on in smiling appreciation of the graphic portrayal.

"Fox," said the boy with the blue shirtwaist, on all fours, "I can't find anything for my dinner." Fox swung his head dolorously and remarked to the wolf on the food scarcity of the times, and the two humped along together. Then they pounced upon the little girl under the table. Here was a dainty morsel! They called her a turtle, and told her they were going to eat her. Her eyes danced with mischief, her lips dimpled with irrepressible smiles, but she hugged her knees closer with her small arms and begged them to let her alone. They would not let her alone. They scratched the shell of her back, tried to poke their paws between the upper and nether shell and, finding that she defied them, seized upon her arms and carried her out to throw her into the water. She kept herself in a small hump, and resisted and twisted, and pleaded, "Please don't throw me into the water! Please, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wolf!" But Mr. Fox and Mr. Wolf were obstinate, and, pulling her to a board in the schoolroom floor which served as the edge of the pond, they shoved her in. Then up sprang the turtle, head, arms and feet all agog; she climbed upon a chair that was supposed to be a rock, and waved in triumph to the wolf and fox standing astonished on the shore. "That is just what I wanted you to do," she exulted, "the water is my home! Here is where I live! You cannot get me here!"

Everybody looked happy at the way things had come out and satisfied with the way they were done, and the fox, the wolf and the turtle turned into two little boys and one little girl again, and went back to their seats.

Introduced Into Schools

It was decided next to have the story of the little mouse who went to fairyland—but before going into that it would be well to tell what the game just depicted is all about, and why it is the precious hours of school-time are given over to vivid playing. It comes under the head of "dramatics," and dramatics is one of the new things that is occupying the attention of up-to-date pedagogues all over the land. Six years ago little, if anything, was heard about the study of dramatics, even in the most advanced pedagogical circles, but it was then Supt. Frank E. Spaulding recommended it for the Newton (Mass.) schools. It was introduced at once into the Horace Mann and Clafin schools of Newtonville by Principal Frank F. Carr, who has brought it to a state of efficiency that has been said by certain persons who have recently visited the school to be equalled by none, perhaps, in the United States.

The Newtons, as they are called, are several residence suburbs of Boston, quite as beautiful but slightly less famous than Brookline. The Horace Mann and Clafin schools are attended by a class of children that are representative of American public schools and therefore afford excellent material for trying the experiment. Some of the children come from families of culture and refinement and others from homes that are marked by the flat monotony of little education and by hard labor.

As the name might imply, dramatics is not stagecraft. It is literature, language, reading, biology, ethics, humanities, self-development, self-control—the life of people, human beings, of the great nature-world of animals, birds, flowers and bees, the sun, moon, stars, summer and winter, spring and fall. The child's life is brought into intimate relationship with the world, and incidentally he becomes master of himself, a larger, more self-reliant and resourceful self than he would be otherwise.

The Possibilities

"You can do limitless things for and with the child through dramatics," says Mr. Carr. "It develops him morally and intellectually, as well as brings him in touch with the whole world. It has also an excellent disciplinary effect, acting as a safety valve for the child's high spirits. It is not well to repress them."

The dramatics are begun in the kindergarten and carried right through the school. No schedule of work has been planned, each teacher being left free to carry out her own ideas, Mr. Carr wishing to develop the teacher as well as the child. In the first grade they begin with very simple things, little stories that come in their reading books, or which the teacher tells them, but very different stories than obtained in school

tones of the birds and trees when they declared the little seed was lazy and didn't try were equally surprising. The children worked it out themselves with only such aid from the teacher as would awaken and direct their thought. She might say, "Do you think the little seed would speak like that?" or, "Who thinks he can do that better?" But it is, after all, their own concept, and not an imitation of that of the teacher.

It has a marvelously awakening effect upon the children. It is commonly but erroneously supposed that every child knows how to play. It is natural for him to play but not every child knows how. The environment of some little folk is against play altogether while others, surrounded by grownups all the time, leading artificial lives in the city, do not know how to throw themselves into the play natural to childhood. This is surprisingly evident to those who have much to do with little children. The little seed that grew to be a tall plant. When Miss Bigelow said they would play it almost everybody do a part he or she wanted to take. It was, "Miss Bigelow, let me be the sun," and

recites the tale sometimes to the class or for visitors. Any of the children can recite it, but they like to hear Dorothy, for she does it so well. According to the tale the little mouse was trying to get away from a pussy cat, and thought he surely would be safe in Fairyland if he could only find it. In the course of time he comes upon the swan, who agrees to take him to the longed-for region. When the little mouse reaches the brink of the pond he bursts into song:

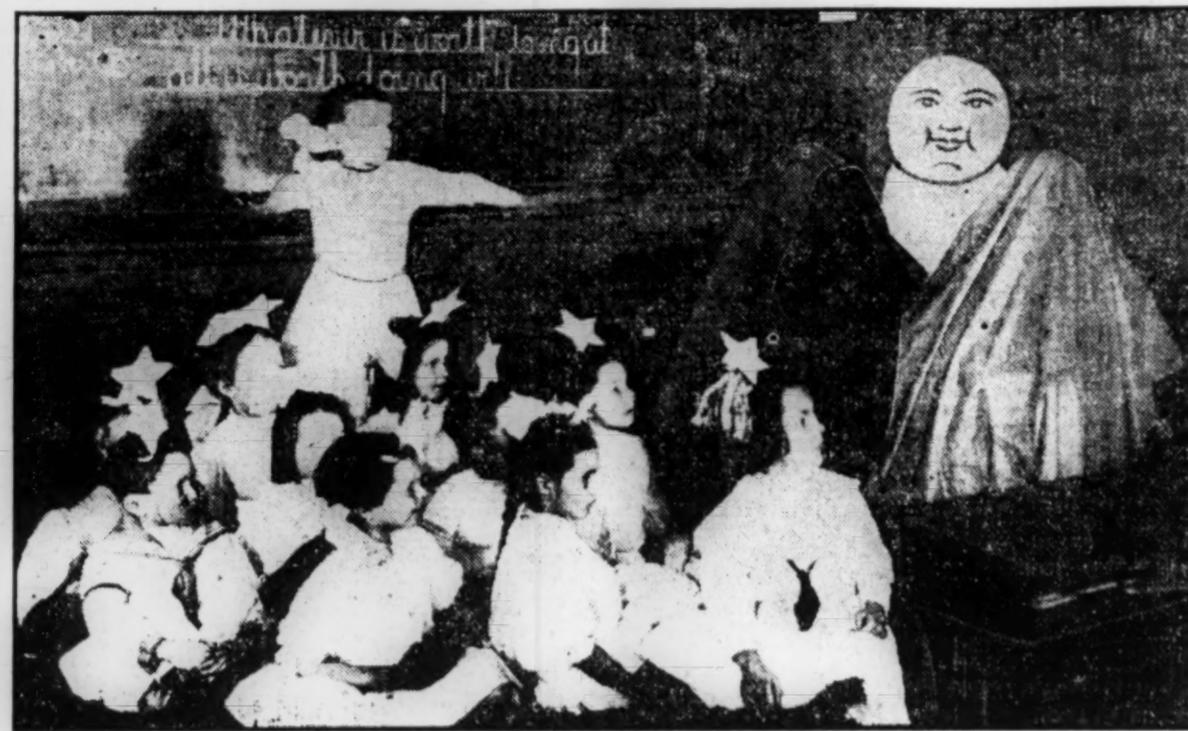
"Now I am happy,
No ugly old cat can ever catch me.
For here there are posing willows dear,
And then we never have to fear."

When the swan reaches Fairyland she calls:

"Come little fairy,
Come out of your dell,
Here is a little mouse,
With a story to tell."

When the tale had been written they dramatized it. The children chose their characters and waited in the wings, as it were, until their turns came. The little mouse started out, unknown, to find the way. The first person he met was a man, so he asked the man the way to Fairyland. The man said there was no such place. The disgust of the little mouse with this statement could not be better expressed by a John Mason.

A large number do not enter school under the second and or a Viola Allen. The acting of the story thus gets at the heart of things, vitalizes



The Moon's Silver Cloak," by grade 111. Orb seen rising over mountains, child standing represents sky, and stars are crouched upon floor

"Oh, Miss Bigelow, let me be the little seed," or "I want to be a raindrop." It required considerable discrimination and a memory of who played the parts last time and the time before that and who had never played them at all, so as to give every one an opportunity. At length the little seed was found lying on the hard ground, with the sun looking down upon it from the distant sky, the wind, the birds and the raindrops gathered about, ready to do their parts when the time came. "Little seed, little seed," began the sun, bending over. "Why don't you grow?" "I can't grow," said the little seed. Then the little birds came and asked her and called back mockingly that she didn't try. "I do try," said the little seed, pathetically, "but I can't grow." Then the wind decided to help her. He blew and he blew, but he blew so hard that the tender plant, which had come up a little way, was blown right over on its side. The birds and the trees mocked her once more. They said she was lazy and didn't try. "Indeed I do try," the little plant defended herself, "but the ground is so cold and hard I can't." The little rain drops had come upon her then and splashed their silvery sheen upon her and the sun shone warm upon her. The little plant responded at once to the loving care. She straightened up and grew and grew until she became a beautiful linden tree.

Perfection of Work

There are other stories about the goats in the cabbage field, and the very funny one about the elephant and the whale and the little rabbit who played a trick on them. There is also the story of the billy goats and a dozen others which the children have at their tongue's end. The remarkable thing is, not that the children play them in school time or that they do it with such manifest enjoyment, but that they do it so well. The varying expression given to the "I can't grow" of the little seed, each one of them so natural, so true to life, exhibiting such a keen insight into human emotions that it was difficult to believe they came from a child of 6 years, while the mocking

than the kindergarten games. After watching the others at these dramatics plays a child who has been unresponsive or difficult begins to brighten as did the little seed under the kindly influence of the rain and sun and is as eager as the rest in wanting to be the rabbit, the owl or the pussy-cat.

Little Alice of the second grade came to school first three weeks ago. She never had been to any school before, even the kindergarten. According to her teacher she was a mono-tone, all on a level. In the dramatics she found herself. She has blossomed out like a flower. The animated little creature that now enters the schoolroom with quick steps bears little resemblance to the uninterested and uninteresting child who was brought in by her mother three weeks ago. As much has been done for other children. They are brimming over with originality and pretty sayings.

In Second Grade

In the second grade more advanced work is possible than in the first, both because as a rule the children have had previous training and because, aside from that, their experience is wider, their thoughts are deeper. The second grade of the Clafin school is conducted by Miss May C. Melzard. It was in her room the story of the turtle was enacted, and where we left them about to begin on the mouse's visit to Fairyland. The story of this story illustrates in a way the work of the entire school, it began with a picture showing pond lilies, each one with a tiny fairy peeping out. Swimming toward them was a swan carrying on its back a mouse that held a stick over his shoulder, and dangling from the end of the stick a bundle of things done up in a bandanna handkerchief. The children discussed the picture, decided what it must be about, worked out the story together, and then put it on paper. The art of it was to tell the story without describing the picture. Running through it were rhymes which the children had made. Dorothy, who has considerable talent in this direction,

the reading and broadens the experiences and sympathies of the child. What previously was a written word now becomes a vivid reality. He opens his eyes upon a new world, as it were, and finds himself a part of it.

The principal of a school in New York city, visiting the Clafin and looking over some of the stories, could hardly believe that such little people wrote them. To prove that they could, some one present drew a word picture of a store window she had seen in Germany last summer, and when she had finished Dorothy was called upon to tell a story about it. "A long while ago, in a far-away country called Germany," began Dorothy. The New York principal capitulated. "Who would have thought it," he exclaimed.

Write About Pictures

The children collect pictures, cutting them out of magazines, papers and books, and bring them to school either to illustrate stories they are writing or for the general work. From time to time they are permitted to select a picture and write a story about it. One day Dorothy was given a picture of a small boy and a big rooster. She had never seen the picture before, but she easily wrote off the story. It was carefully paragraphed and was called "How Ed Managed His Rooster," reading as follows:

Once a little boy named Ed, who could not speak, had a dog. His mother said, "I do not like dogs, but you may have a rooster." "O goody! goody! I would like a rooster better than a dog," cried Ed. One day when Ed went out to play with his rooster, he found him in the pen with the chickens. "Come, little rooster, of that pen or I'll whip you!" cried Ed. But the rooster didn't come. "Come out of that pen or I'll whip you!" cried Ed. But still the rooster didn't come. "I'll hit you hard if you don't come out of that pen," shouted Ed. But still the rooster didn't come. Ed didn't know what to do. He could not whip his rooster, because the wire fence was in the way. So Ed ran in to his mother and said, "Mother, I can't make my rooster come out of the pen with the chickens." "Have you called him?" asked Ed's mother. "O, yes, mother," answered Ed. "Then I'll show you how to get him out," said Ed's mother. Mrs. Kent followed Ed to the barnyard. She went into the barn. When she came out her hands were full of corn. She gave it to Ed, saying, "Sprinkle it and see what will happen." Ed did. "The rooster flew right over the fence and began to gobble up the corn. "That is the way," said mother with a smile. After that little Ed always knew how to manage his rooster. Sometimes he flew into a tree, but Ed always got him down the same way.

Choosing Parts

The fourth grade is but a step beyond the third grade, but a new kind of story is introduced there. They have the talking animals and the wishing well, with all their poetic possibilities, but a new element is brought in. They had been reading the story of Hetty, the colonial maid, and her cousin Griswold, who was brought by the British soldiers, and how Hetty, who would not tell an untruth, thought of a better way of saving her cousin and hid him in her clothes basket. They had dramatized it with their books but "now," said Miss Babcock, "we will give it without our books. First we must think of the characters in the story. Who are they?" As the pupils thought of them they answered, "Hetty," "Griswold," "the guide," "the boatmen," "the soldiers." Then they chose their parts and came forward to take them, the soldiers going out one door and the boatmen another to wait until wanted, and Griswold seeking a far corner from which to come upon the scene. "What is Hetty doing when Griswold finds her?" asks Miss Babcock. Upon being reminded Hetty kneels on the floor and pretends to sprinkle clothes. "And how does Griswold feel?" Up speaks Catherine, who is taking the part, "Oh, he's scared to pieces." Hetty turns to her basket of clothes and declares (for there is a great clatter of horses' hoofs on the pavement), "I can hear the clink of horses' feet." Griswold rushes in breathless, calling upon her to save him.

When they had taken their seats after

for criticisms. Elizabeth, who had taken the part of Hetty, was prompt with one to say something in this place. "Don't you suppose a boy would say something under these circumstances?" "I know what Dick would say," she said. "I know what Louise would say," answed Louise, and proceeded to tell it to her story. Miss Melzard did not care for the ending of the story, either, and Louise thought she could improve upon it. She thought about it for three days before she undertook to alter the manuscript. Thus while it was changed the story is wholly the child's work. The subjects are divided into groups appropriate to the time of year, such as Halloween, Thanksgiving, fables, myths, legends, fairy tales, etc. The constructive work of the children is always preceded by literature bearing on this subject which they have in their reading lessons and language work.

The story of the rat princess whom her father agrees to give in marriage to the strongest person in the world, is a favorite with the third grade children under Miss Babcock. This brings in the sun, the clouds, the wind, the stone wall, the gray rat, the rat princess and her father. The "Moon's Silver Coat" is one of the prettiest that they have. Many children can play in this. It is in three scenes. Josephine likes to be the sky. She climbs upon a chair and stands very tall, with her arms outspread. The little stars crouch upon the floor and watch for the moon, which is the part sometimes taken by Roger. Roger meanwhile has curled himself up on the seat of a chair and when the time comes he rises up over the back with his arms held out, curving like a crescent. The stars admire his beauty as he beams benignantly down upon them, and promise to make him a fine coat. The moon bids them good night and disappears, and all the little stars go to sleep. After a while they wake up and talk with the sky. Finally the moon rises again, but this time his arms form a circle about his head. They give him his silver coat, but he complains that it is too small. Then he goes up again, and again they go to sleep. When he appears the next time the coat is too big. It is a pretty little scene and the children enter into the poetry of the moonlight as readily as they do into the frolic of the frogs.

The sixth grade pupils were rehearsing plays from Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," ending with Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." These were given with a curtain and electric lights, which added much to the effectiveness of the whole. The "Courtship of Miles Standish" was given in two scenes. The first showed John Alden at his desk and Miles Standish blustering about the room. It was given in a dignified way even in the sentimental parts. The next scene was between John and Priscilla and was carried through to its winsome end. "Would you have taken a part like that when you were in the seventh grade?" asked a visitor, turning to Mr. Carr. "I guess not," he answered. "Even if I could have scraped up courage to go through the part, I wouldn't have been able to stand the jeers of the boys." These children went through it in a way as simple and lacking in self-consciousness as the little first graders in the parts with the stone wall, the fox and the billy goat.

One reason for this undoubtedly is that from the first grade up no distinction is made in the selection of parts as to whether they shall be taken by boys or girls. The one question is fitness. It is found the children like to try the different roles, sometimes a girl's part and sometimes a boy's. As to the stories themselves, they are taken in a natural way. No silliness over parts has ever been known in the school. The eighth grade carries its work just a little higher. Last year one of the grades produced a play all by itself, giving a creditable performance of it in the school hall without having been seen in it previously by a teacher.

The uses of this work? For one thing the children love it. Given an unexpected half holiday, on Saturdays and after school, they rehearse. Their vocabulary is improved, their taste for good literature cultivated, their outlook on life enlarged, their sympathies enriched; self-expression, self-poise and self-control cultivated. The work occupies only one or two periods each week.

"When I came to this school seven years ago," said Mr. Carr, "not a child here could get up and speak without his knees shaking and a fear of breaking down. Look at them now! They will go through any kind of a part as easily as though they are playing in their own back yard, and it makes no difference whether one person is watching them or 100. I wish I had had such training."

In the high school they say that the

superior English scholars, with sound judgment and critical power, and an eminent literary man who engaged a pupil of the school to do some typewriting and secretarial work for him a short time, said that boy was the most accurate and in that way the most efficient helper he ever had.

In the high school they do dramatic work, too, carrying it through to its logical sequence of development. In the Newton high school, they—but that is



Scene in costume from the "Courtship of Miles Standish," in which appear John Alden and Priscilla

LEGAL STAMPS ARE EQUAL TO CASH

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IT is gratifying to see how enthusiastically New England women have received the new Gilchrist Suits at \$16.50. For as one woman said they are the equal in style of any \$25.00 suit I have seen, and style is mighty important to the average woman—style of line, style of material, and the inexplicable style that careful, expert tailoring gives to a garment.

Nearly two hundred new models go on sale Monday morning and judging from the way Boston women have bought them during the season—it would be well to be among the first shoppers Monday if you care to have this new group of styles to choose from—Priced at

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FLAGS for the Holiday

Friday is Patriots' Day and every true American citizen should show his loyalty by displaying a flag. Our stock of flags, poles, holders, etc., is complete and the prices are reasonable.

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Size 4x6 feet. At 2.95 Size 6x9 feet. At 4.50

THETA CHI MEN ARE BUSIED WITH CONVENTION WORK

Delegates of the Theta Chi fraternity from all parts of the country are meeting in business sessions of the sixth annual convention at the Copley Square hotel today. This morning's session opened at 10 o'clock and there will be another this afternoon. Election of seven members to the grand chapter, who in turn elect their own officers, will take place today.

The annual dinner will be held at the hotel this evening at 7 o'clock, at which speeches will be made by active delegates from the 15 chapters represented at the convention. The convention virtually opened Friday evening when about 200 enjoyed an informal reception and gathering.

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HER PET ECONOMY

One of my pet economies is in the use of cooking fats, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazar. When dressing a fowl I carefully remove most of the fat before cooking and try out separately. To three parts poultry fat I add one of fresh beef suet and lard. The combination is of the consistency of butter, far better than butter for cake and cookies.

Pork fat is better kept by itself, clarified and used for pastry. Bacon fat and that from seasoned meats, sausages, is set aside until there is a quantity, then melted; and sliced, raw potatoes fried in it until brown. This removes every particle of odor, making it suitable for frying doughnuts, etc.

Button fat is tried out and saved for hard-soap making, which provides the home with a white, hard and perfectly clean soap at no expense.

GIRL'S FROCK

A lovely frock for the girl in her teens could be fashioned from wedgewood-blue nimon. Under this should be used a foundation of silk. This could be copied after the demure, dainty fashion of a French schoolgirl's uniform, says the New York Sun.

The severe lines might be relieved by a front panel of lace, with a row of tiny ribbon bows outlining this on either side. These should match the color of the nimon.

The high waist line should be finished by a girde of the wedgewood charmense. Long sash ends weighted by silver tassels make a charming finish to the frock.

SLEEVE HELP

A good rule to follow when determining the proper position of sleeves when placing them in a blouse is to fold the sleeve along the forward seam and crease it at the top of the fold at the opposite side, says the Philadelphia North American. This crease marks the point of the sleeve that is to be sewed to the shoulder seam. After this measure one inch back of the shoulder seam and crease the blouse at a point exactly opposite. On this crease the forward seam of the sleeve is pinned. It is then an easy matter to baste in the under part of the sleeve, and, gathering the upper part of the sleeve, baste that in even with the edge of the armhole.

TAPE FOR HEMS

The use of tape for hems for children's yokes where they are closed makes a very neat finish, as there are no bulging double edges, and it makes the yoke stronger where the hooks and eyes or buttons are attached.—New Haven Journal.

INFANTS' ROBES

Dresses for the very tiny infant are not the voluminous affairs of 10 or 15 years ago, but only extend to about six or eight inches below the little feet.—Philadelphia Times.

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ART MATERIAL
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DOLLS and TOYS

SAVING GAS

I have found out from six years' experience in housekeeping that I can save about one third on gas bills by a little forethought in preparing my meals, says a contributor to Harpers Bazar. For instance, I think it a waste of gas to light the oven for one dish. I plan to bake several things which require a long, slow fire at the same time, as baked beans, brown bread and rice pudding. If I am going to have an escalloped dish, I bake a cottage pudding or something requiring about the same length of time to bake.

Again, I will have a steamed meal, us-

ing a sectional steamer and getting the entire meal on one burner. It is really wonderful how much can be saved in this way.

BUTTONS ON HATS

Buttons have invaded the realm of millinery, and in unusual ways. There are cockades of ribbon with tiny white or colored buttons for ornaments. Bows of ribbons have buttons on the cross-piece, and one hat has a row of buttons placed coquettishly around the crown. Tiny white crocheted ball buttons shake back and forth around the brim of a smart black hat.—Newark News.

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FASHIONS AND

SPRING GARB OF PARIS WOMEN

Costumes seen at recent festivities

SMART SHIRT WAIST AND SKIRT

Suited alike to linens, cottons, silks and flannels



PRUNE BREAD

Prune bread is as nourishing as it is good, according to an exchange. First scald a cupful of corn meal, and then mix it with a pint of whole wheat flour, a cupful of sour milk, half a cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of soda. Have ready a cupful of prunes, washed, pitted and chopped fine. Put the mixture in baking powder cans, cover and steam for three hours.

SEED APRON

A seed apron will be useful to women who works in a garden. Seed packets are liable to be mislaid or over turned, but an apron designed especially for them will keep them safe, says Ladies Home Journal. Make it of strong gingham, adding little pockets to it. Leave a margin of eight inches all around.

HATS TAKEN FROM PAINTING

Picturesqueness in the season's millinery

THE English masters of the eighteenth century provided models for many of the charmingly picturesque hats now displayed. Veritable Gainsboroughs, Reynolds and Romneys are perched temptingly in the hat shops and the broad tilted shapes are very becoming to most women.

The fine Milan, Neapolitan and Tagal straws are used and they are often faced or partly covered with taffeta. One hat of black Milan straw is turned sweepingly up on one side in Duchess of Devonshire fashion and is faced with black taffeta with a shirring of the silk around the edge. On the turned up side is a prim black taffeta box and on the other side springs a fountain of beautiful dull pink ostrich plumes.

While ostrich plumes are used extensively on these picture hats, it is noticeable that there are few if any black plumes, says the New York Sun. Colored plumes are used on black hats as well as on hats of their own color, and exquisite shaded plumes trim hats in which the same shades are usually repeated.

The plume trimmed straw hats sometimes have on one side an eighteenth

EGG PASTE

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes. Papers used for covering down jam will hold securely and be quite airtight if brushed over on the inside with white of egg, says the San Diego Union. White of egg is also useful for mending glass or china ornaments, but, of course, it will not stand water. Still, it is not always necessary that a cement should do this, and white of egg has the merit of being quite imperceptible when dry.

SOILED COLLARS

To clean coat collars try the following way: instead of a cloth, which has to be kept in motion for a long while to avoid leaving a ring in place of a spot, use an old tooth brush. Dip it into the naptha until thoroughly saturated, then a few brisk rubs and the spot or grime has left for parts unknown, says the Louisville Herald. The most delicate velvet can be cleaned in this way, though it would not be advisable to use a brush on any fabric like satin.

PLAITED SKIRT

I have found the following the easiest way to make a skirt with plaits, says a writer in Needlecraft. Have your

the right size and baste the plaits surely to it; put on the skirt and have some one pin each plait in place of four or five pins. You can then stitch them without basting, making your

afterward. Sew belt and band on with side of goods first, then turn on the side and stitch both edges.

MATCHES IN JAR

A safe place for matches is a glass jar which has a screw top. Unless use safety matches, it is better not leave them in the box in which they come from the store.—Ladies Home Journal.

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LACE TUNICS

The tunics of lace, or sleeveless Russian blouses, as they are sometimes called, are extremely pretty, says an exchange. They quite dress up a very simple costume. These separate blouses of black lace, worn over white, are very effective.

BOSTON'S RETIRING TEACHERS ARE CARED FOR BY TWO ASSOCIATIONS

How Provision Is Made for Those Who Leave Service and Others Who Require Temporary Assistance

PAYING ANNUITIES

Sources of the Income That Enables Organizations to Carry on Work Now Growing in Importance

Many persons, doubtless, are not aware that the 30 or more organizations of Boston teachers, for social, intellectual and financial welfare figure largely in maintaining the present high standard of school efficiency. Some are unofficial and voluntary and others are under the direction of the superintendent of schools, with whom the members are expected to work in unison, being called upon to serve with committees or take up other special activities, and to make recommendations in connection with studies. In fact, Boston teachers do much toward arranging the class room work and courses of study in the system. A series of articles dealing with these teachers' organizations has been prepared for the Monitor, the third appearing today.

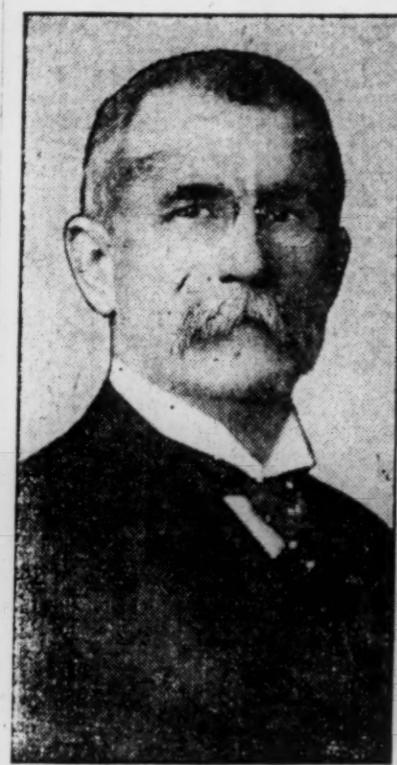
A QUARTER of a century ago the teachers in the Boston public schools had no organized means of providing for themselves after they had left the service, or of giving such temporary relief as might be needed from time to time by any of their number.

Such relief was so obviously desirable that the question of forming some organization for that purpose began to be agitated about that time, but it was not until 1880 that any adequate attempt to meet the situation was inaugurated. Since then several different plans, having in view one or the other of the aims mentioned, have been put into operation, and one has been officially connected with the public school system. This is known as the Boston public school teachers' retirement fund and the teachers included by the act of the Legislature providing for its organization are known as the Boston Teachers Retirement Fund Association. The measure was passed on April 17, 1900, after a committee of the teachers had been laboring for it with successive legislatures for the three previous years. The membership of this committee was somewhat changed from year to year, but George W. M. Hall, then master of the Washington Allston school, its chairman, and Alfred Bunker, then master of the Quincy school, were members of it from start to finish and their untiring efforts are credited with having been powerful factors in securing its establishment. Mr. Hall and Mr. Bunker were chosen members of the first board of trustees, and in 1901 Mr. Bunker became secretary of the board, in which position he still continues.

The fund is composed of two parts: (a) A general fund made up of gifts and legacies specifically given to said permanent fund, and sums added to it from time to time by the board of trustees. (b) A general fund made up of gifts and legacies not specifically given to said permanent fund, amounts retained from the salaries of teachers under the provisions of the act, and the interest derived from the permanent fund.

As the purpose of the fund is to benefit all the teachers in the city the term "teacher" in the act includes all superintendents, superintendents of instruction, principals and regular instructors in the public day schools. Membership is in a way compulsory and in a way it is not. Teachers occupying positions in the Boston schools at the time that the act was passed could become members of the association or not, as they chose, but all teachers entering the service after that date by that very act accepted membership in the association. Up to March 12 of the present year 1247 had joined the association by application to the superintendent of schools, that is, under the first provision for those already in the schools. Those becoming members by accepting appointments by the school committee number 2200, making a grand total membership of over 3400. Of these a number have passed away, some have retired and others are annuitants, leaving upward of 2300 contributing members. In three schools every teacher is a member of the association. There are nearly 300 of the older teachers who have not yet joined.

The general fund is made up chiefly of



MAURICE P. WHITE
President of the Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit Association, established before days of retirement funds



GEORGE E. BROCK
Member of the board of trustees of the retirement fund whose term expires next year

sums reserved from the salary of each teacher who is a member of the association. This is done by the city treasurer of Boston, whom the law makes custodian of the fund. Every other month he reserves \$3 from the salary of each teacher and pays the sum into the retirement fund. This makes a uniform reservation of \$150 a month or \$18 a year from the salary of each member.

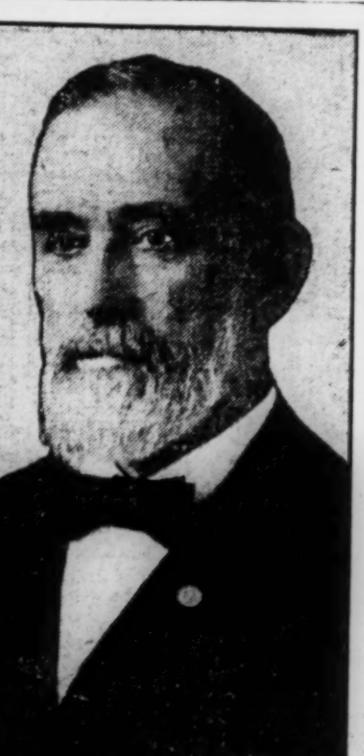
Annuities are granted upon application to members retiring from the service who have taught 30 or more years in the aggregate, including 10 or more years in Boston public schools, and to members retiring from the service on account of disability who have taught two or more years in Boston public schools. No annuity can be granted until the applicant has paid into the fund an amount equal to the reservations for 30 years, viz. \$540. Therefore, upon applying for an annuity a member who has not contributed this full amount pays to the custodian a sum which, added to the previous reservation, will make up that amount.

The board of trustees has ordered that a sum of \$180 per annum be determined as the amount of the annuity to be paid during the calendar year 1912, and that the sum be payable in monthly payments of \$15 each.

Refunds are granted to retiring members in accordance with the regulation which permits any teacher who has been a contributing member for two years or more, on retiring from the service of the city and not being entitled to an annuity, to receive one half of the sum paid in. This is generally taken advantage of by women who leave the service on account of marriage. This is considered by many to be the one weak point in the organization, as the fund was intended to provide annuities and it was supposed that persons who thus retired would leave in the fund for the benefit of future annuitants all that had been reserved from their salaries.

During the last year and a half annuities have been granted to 61 members, making the whole number of annuitants 248, and the number of those still receiving benefits 226; in this same period 89 members retired from the service and applied for and received one half of the reservations from their salaries. A total of \$14,000 was thus refunded by the association.

As yet there have been no gifts, legacies or donations to the association except one by the will of Miss Florence J. Bigelow, who made this association and the Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association residuary legatees of her estate, with equal shares. The amount coming to each association was more than \$800 and by vote of the trustees of the Retirement Fund Association this sum was made the beginning of its permanent fund, whose income only can be expended. It now amounts to nearly \$16,000 and it is the intention of the



ALFRED BUNKER
Secretary of the board of trustees of the Boston Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund

Books and Writers

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Monday's Monitor

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HIGH SOUNDING
Of types of men, I cannot name
The largest or the smallest,
But this I know, 'twould seem as though
The Poles should be the tallest.

THE road that runs by the front door of the humblest farmer boy's home in the remotest corner of the land leads to every one of the great centers of the earth. "The little gray cabin appears to be the birthplace of all your great men" was the comment of an English reviewer after he had read a volume devoted to the biographies of the eminent men of America. It was the path that led down from the rude log cabin in the mountains of Kentucky in which Abraham Lincoln was born that finally, by many turns and angles, brought him to the door of the capitol of a great nation. Included in the long journey were the 44 miles which, in his eagerness to know the contents of Blackstone's commentaries, he walked to procure the cherished volumes, 100 pages of which he perused while on the homeward half of his journey.

There is no door, however plain and humble, that is not in some way connected with every other door in every part of the world. A glance at the records of achievement of the men whose names are written the most luminously across the pages of history clearly shows that no one need regret that he was not born in a house beside one of the world's broad highways. Every faint little by-path through the forest or over the mountain leads to a more numerously-traced track and that to turnpike which connects with the ways that encompass the centers of population. It's said the difference in the mental attitude of a boy with a purpose in all he does, and one who is without a defined working plan is shown in the manner in which the two will whittle a stick. While the former will attempt to fashion some object of use or ornament, the latter will produce only shavings. Sam Cunard was a whittling Scotch lad of Glasgow. With his jack-knife he produced many odd contrivances none of which brought him any profit for a time. But they attracted the attention of others. They were the small, obscure by-paths that were leading to the highways along which he was to go forward to success. When the firm of Burns & Melvor wished to increase their facilities for carrying foreign mails they employed Sam Cunard to whittle out for them the model of a steamship. It was finally copied for the first vessel of the great Cunard line of steamships and became to a great degree the standard type for all the ships since built by that company.

The path of daily opportunity begins at the side of the bed from which one arises every morning. To what great heights of endeavor and goals of achievement it will lead can be known only by those who follow it most thoughtfully and purposefully.

WITHOOUT asserting that all mankind is vain, it can, no doubt, be truthfully said that every one would like to be "good looking." As a matter of course, persons are sure to have different points of view regarding what constitutes "good looks." Purpose must enter very largely into our consideration of all things. To be truly useful is to be beautiful; yet beauty, of itself, has its own excuse for being. Things may be purposeful without being directly practical. The turnip is of more direct and palpable use to man than is the rose, yet the latter is, without doubt, a far more potent force in molding the lives of those who can appreciate its subtle but all-pervading influences. The daughter who keeps her hands soft and white by permitting her mother to do all the heavy tasks of the household can hardly expect those who know the circumstances, to praise the beauty of her finger tips.

There is a beauty of honest toil and achievement that surpasses all other graces. "Cheerfulness and content," says Dickens, "are great beautifiers, and are famous preservers of good looks." The truly handsome person is the one who does "handsome" deeds. Beauty cannot be laid upon the outside; it must come from within. There is much truth in the words of Marguerite de Valois, "Gentleness, cheerfulness, and urbanity are the three graces of manners." While chance passers-by might think him plain featured, if one's intimate friends do not think him good looking it is his own fault. Surely with years and years given to one in which to shape his thoughts and the expression of his features, who but one's own self is responsible for what they finally are? Since any man who is prudent in his endeavors is likely to be quite able to provide himself with garments which do not set him forth in a false light to those about him, how much more able must he be to give to his features an expression that is all he would have it to be as an adequate expression of the man within.

The style of the hat is not so important as the style of man beneath it, although it must be admitted that there is likely to be some sense of harmonious relationship existing between the two. To the one who feels a desire to be "good looking" it might prove interesting and edifying were he to think over the qualities of his friends who have impressed him with thought that they are beautiful characters with whom to dwell. Perhaps he may find that the most of them are in their purely physical features quite unlike the Greek gods and goddesses, notwithstanding they are the most admirable and fascinating of all the persons whom he has met. Would we be truly "beautiful"? Then must we remember that homely saying: "Pretty is as pretty does."

~ ~ ~

TINTED GOLD

While poverty is no disgrace.

"Tis easy, quite, to see

(As all too often is the case)

That riches well may be.

~ ~ ~

APPARENTLY

Some chauffeurs come from England,

And some of them are Prussian;

While some are Dutch, Dane, French and such;

But most of them are "Rushin."

PLAN TO TEST VALUE OF CHILD TRAINING SYSTEM

THE value of the Montessori system in the training of little children is to put to a test in a private kindergarten now being conducted in the home of Mrs. Henry Copley Greene in Chestnut street, Back Bay.

This kindergarten is composed of little children of Mrs. Greene and others in the neighborhood and now Montessori material is to be ordered and Montessori methods are to be applied in order to see how they compare with those already in existence.

The actual work will not be undertaken until after the visit to Boston next week of Miss Anne E. George of New York. Miss George was a student of Dr. Maria Montessori at her school in Rome, Italy, and her only American graduate.

Albert L. Safford, superintendent of schools in Chelsea, Mass., has recommended it to the attention of the board of education of his city, explaining that it seems feasible to introduce many important features of the system into the primary grades there. One state in Switzerland has adopted the system in place of the kindergarten and the first primary grades.

Montessori material, which is made now in this country rather than in Italy, the demand for it having grown larger than the home country could supply. In addition to this work she has been applying the methods in a private school in Tarrytown and in New York city.

Miss George will give two lectures in Ford hall, Boston, on the afternoons of April 17 and 18 on the Montessori system.

The boards of education in Des Moines, Ia., and Omaha, Neb., have been awaiting the publication of Madame Montessori's book in order to decide whether to use the new system in their schools.

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The first drilling was done in 1883, and although the wells were productive they were, on account of keen competition, soon abandoned. For some time the wells remained packed, but the oil that bled from them through leaks was utilized to some extent by the ranchers for miles around as a lubricant and by the gold mines and flour mills for steam heating. Recently operations at the well have been resumed on a more extensive scale.

The model was whittled with a jack-knife by Robert Vandervort, engineer on the packet. Mr. Vandervort rode on the Allegheny from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, O., in 1852, soon after his arrival in this country. He became acquainted with Vandervort and later purchased the model which is a triumph of the whittler's art.

To those who have known it intimately, it appeals strongly, and many of the bequests have been from teachers who knew the good done by this association.

There are now about 600 members and about 250 annuitants. There is a permanent fund of \$125,000 which came from bequests and from efforts of the teachers in the form of bazaars, theatricals and similar undertakings. Of late years the only increase has been through bequests. Since its organization the association has paid out about \$235,000, which may be taken as indicating what an immense amount of good it already has done. Many cases could be cited to show how

the annuity committee.

TORONTO, Ont.—I will contribute \$25,000 to complete the \$400,000 to be raised by subscription for new buildings for Knox College." Mr. Gandier, speaking at St. James Square Presbyterian church recently, announced he had received the above cablegram from Lord Strathcona. Only \$75,000 now remains to be subscribed.

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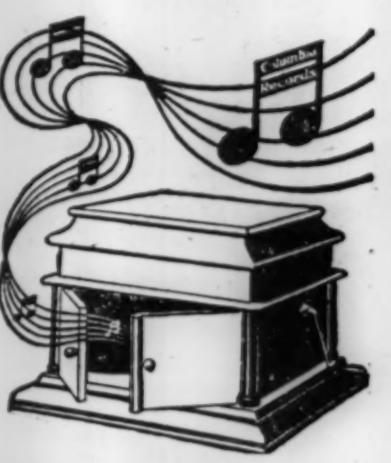
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FACTORS IN PRESS WOMEN'S SHOW



MISS IDA MILLE



MISS VERA BRAY



MRS. LULU S. UPHAM

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Old and New Club of Malden completed its season with the annual luncheon in the banquet hall of the Malden Auditorium Tuesday. The affair was known as a Dickens' luncheon.

The program was arranged by a committee composed of Mrs. W. G. A. Turner, chairman; Mrs. J. Parker Sweet, Mrs. Fred M. Prescott, Mrs. G. Louis Richards, Mrs. William H. Converse, Mrs. Charles E. Prior and Mrs. Amabelle Thorne.

Melrose Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting next Thursday afternoon in the First Congregational chapel, followed by a club tea in charge of the social committee, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, chairman. The nominating committee, composed of Mrs. Anna T. Bush, chairman, Mrs. Susie F. Statesman, Miss Jessie Fowkes, Mrs. Adlie D. P. Waterhouse and Mrs. Ethel Fletcher, will report a list of nominations.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club had as speaker at its meeting Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Minnie Eliot Tenney of Brookline, who gave a stereopticon lecture on "Picturesque Holland." Miss E. Lyons of Haverhill was the pianist, and the afternoon was in charge of the history and travel department. Mrs. Carrie R. Cushing chairman. The next meeting of the club will be held April 24, when Mrs. May Alden Ward will lecture on "History in the Making."

Medford Woman's Club will hold its next meeting Tuesday, when a lecture is to be given by Mrs. Leila C. Pennock on current events, under the direction of the department of education. Miss Charlotte Phillips will be the soloist. The choral class gave its annual concert in the Mystic Congregational church Wednesday evening when a large sum was realized, this fund to be devoted to defraying the expenses of a musical director. The concert was under the direction of Albert Briggs.

New Century Club of Malden will hold its next meeting April 22 when Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will give an address on "Being Neighbors." The meeting is to be in charge of the current topics committee, Mrs. S. M. Decker, chairman. Miss Lillian Ellsworth will be the contralto soloist and will be accompanied by Miss Josephine Chapman.

Basil King, the author, is to be the speaker at the literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association to be held in the Hotel Vendome on April 17. The meeting, which will be the last for the season, is to be presided over by Miss Bessie G. Brainard, chairman of the program committee. There will be a group of songs by Mrs. Edith MacGregor Woods, contralto soloist, and the usual informal reception will follow in charge of Miss Susan Thayer Bowker.

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield entertained about 200 members and friends in the Montrose chapel, Monday evening, the occasion being the second guest night of the season. Edwin Day Sibley of Somerville, the author, gave readings and sketches from his books and short stories and Mrs. Ethelind Hodgkins Brown of Wakefield gave a group of soprano solos. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Blakie. The club is rehearsing for the four-act comedy, "Captain Rackett," which is to be presented in the vestry of the Wakefield Universalist church on the evening of April 25.

In place of the annual dramatic entertainment which had to be omitted this season, the Reading Women's Club enjoyed Friday afternoon an exhibition of the uses of electricity in cooking, given by representatives of the local municipal light plant and others. The Reading club has one more literary meeting before the annual election and reception in May. It will be held on Friday afternoon, April 26, and Mrs. Caroline Bancroft, Beatley of Brookline, will lecture on "The Real Mother."

Social activities of the Lexington Outlook Club came to a close in the vestry of the Lexington First Parish (Unitarian) church. A club luncheon was served to 150 of the members. Mrs. Frederick L. Fowle, who has been secretary of the club for the past three years, was elected president for next term. The other club officials are: Vice president, Mrs. Charles R. Putnam; secretary, Mrs. George H. Reed; treasurer, Mrs. Allen Wurtemberg, Germany.



MISS FLORENCE L. DAWSON

LIBRARY RUN AT LOW COST

DENVER—The annual report of the Denver public library shows that it costs the city a fraction over 5 cents for every book and magazine that is passed over the counters of the library. For the year 1911 the total circulation was 77,313.

AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

PLANS ARE BEING COMPLETED FOR THE PRESENTATION OF A "PAGEANT OF PATRIOTS" ON MAY 30 IN FRANKLIN PARK

BY ABOUT 500 CHILDREN FROM 14 SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES. THE PAGEANT WILL INCLUDE THE PRINCESS POCAHONTAS, PILGRIM INTERLUDE, FERRY FARM EPISODE, GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FORTUNE, DANIEL BOONE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN EPISODE, ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND MARCH OF PLAYERS. CHILDREN FROM EIGHT HOUSES WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE DANCES IN THE FRANKLIN EPISODE. THE PAGEANT WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS MARGARET SHIPMAN.

AT NORTH END UNION ON MONDAY NIGHT THE DANTE CLUB WILL GIVE A DANCING PARTY FOR MEMBERS WHO ARE SOON TO LEAVE.

CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE MEMBERS ARE DEVOTING THEMSELVES TO PREPARATIONS FOR THE HOUSE ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE TO BE GIVEN IN COPEY HALL ON APRIL 25. IT WILL BE THE LARGEST AFFAIR OF THE KIND THAT THE HOUSE HAS YET ATTEMPTED AND IS DESIGNED TO UNITE ALL CLUBS AND CLASSES SOCIALLY FOR AN EVENING'S ENJOYMENT.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOSTON MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT, CLARENCE JONES WILL GIVE A FREE OPERA TALK ON "LOHENGRIN" THURSDAY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK IN THE NORTH BENNET STREET HALL.

AT THE SOCIAL SERVICE HOUSE ON MONDAY NIGHT THE ALQUONQUIN CLUB WILL HAVE A TALK ON "THE EDUCATION OF TRAVEL." ON TUESDAY NIGHT THE CRIMSON CLUB WILL HAVE AN OPEN MEETING.

AT LINCOLN HOUSE THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL TAKE PLACE TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. ALL FRIENDS OF THE HOUSE ARE INVITED. ON WEDNESDAY AT 4:15 P.M. WILL TAKE PLACE THE CLOSING EXERCISES AND PLAY. THIS WILL BE PRINCIPALLY FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

AT THE SOUTH END INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL THE MOTHERS CLUB WILL OBSERVE PATRIOTS DAY BY A NEW ENGLAND CELEBRATION. THEY WILL SING PATRIOT HYMNS, LISTEN TO THE READING OF "PAUL REVERE'S RIDE" AND BE SERVED WITH A GENERAL NEW ENGLAND LUNCH.

AT THE ROXBURY STREET NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, THURSDAY NIGHT, THERE WILL BE A REUNION OF THE MOTHERS' CLUBS AND AN ENTERTAINMENT BY THE HERFORD CLUB.

NEW ENGLAND PRESS WOMEN TO PRESENT JARLEY'S WAXWORKS

Several new features have been added to the program for the Waxworks Show, Mrs. Jarley (Mrs. Lulu S. Upham) proprietor, to be presented under the auspices of the New England Woman's Press Association next Tuesday evening in Copley Hall. Ida Mille is to give her clever Dutch sketch "Lena Hogeneschager's Troubles in America," Elizabeth McClintock as a "Highland" lassie will sing a Scotch ballad, Clara Bartane will contribute an aria from the "Bohemian Girl," with Leslie T. Whittier as Thaddeus, Florence L. Dawson as "The Daughter of the Regiment" will "drum up" patronage, while the "Whistler etching" (Ella M. Chamberlain) will be worth seeing and hearing. W. H. Knapp has a unique sketch as Lord Mayor of London, and there is a special dance number by Vera Bray, besides the international dances by Helen Mann, Stella Best, Inez Hall and Anna Miller. The two-headed girl (Eva and Ethel Alexander), bearded woman (Abbie F. Ransom), mermaid (Ann Fisher), Uncle Tom (Bryant Hawes), babies in the wood (Garman and Jacobs), Casabianca (Dudley M. Bray), Chinese giant (Arthur T. Burbank), Jack Spratt and his wife (Frank J. Bonnelle, Anna E. F. Anderson), the bachelors who went to London for a wife (Ralph and Anna Kirtland), and classical figures including the "Statue of Liberty" (Ida May Pierce), "Lady Macbeth" (Evelyn A. Turner), "Flora" (Esther Willard Bates), "Hermione" (Dorothy Vars), "Justice" (Elizabeth Robbins Berry), are to be exhibited.

Among the patrons are Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, Mrs. Sylvester Baxter, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Mrs. W. W. Boyden, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, Mrs. Mary E. Chapin, Mrs. Emmons Crocker, Mrs. Alexander Dodds, Mrs. Eugene E. Eaton, Mrs. Frederick P. Fish, Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Henry D. Forbes, Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, Mrs. Robert Luce, Mrs. Archibald McLellan, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixter, Mrs. Arthur K. Peck, Mrs. Jean Paul Sellinger, Mrs. Henry Whittier, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Eleanor W. F. Bates, Agnes Dalrymple Bishop, Edith K. Bodwell, Jeanne Bond Chaloner, Nella May Daggett, Caroline S. DeRose, Georgia Sheldon Downs, Ita Allen Fellner, Harriet Wood Foster, Ella C. Gay, Elisabeth Merritt Gosse, E. L. Gray, Janet McKenzie Hill, Marian T. Hosmer, Florence E. Hunt, Mary E. Hyde, Mary J. Lincoln, Alice Rogers Moore, Sarah Lee Mortimer, Annie G. Murray, Henrietta Paige, S. Maria Pickering, Isabella A. Potter, Ella C. Richards, Nellie D. Somers, Helen M. Winslow, members of the association, in old-fashioned costumes, will act as hostesses and assist in the tea room in Allston hall, which is in charge of Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, Mrs. Alice Turner Nye is chairman of the ushers, Louise Baum, Alma Brainerd, Bessie Brainard, Susan Thayer Bowker, Elizabeth Burt, Agnes C. Doyle, Agnes G. Golden, Antoinette Gurney, Ann Hathaway, J. Gertrude Menard, "Mildred Champagne," Hope Wentworth Narey, Charlotte A. Powell, Agnes E. Ryan, who will peddle "pink lemonade" in genuine circus fashion. Miss Helen Maguire, Miss Doris Bray and Raymond Pugh are to act as accompanists for the various musical numbers. The entertainment will be followed by dancing.

However elaborate or simple the floral decorations may be at a wedding, the wedding bouquet stands in supreme importance. If possible it is more important than the wedding gown. J. Newman & Sons, Inc., of 24 Tremont street, has made a feature of wedding bouquets. He makes them in the different fashions that are most suitable for the costuming of the bridal party and gives an individual touch of sentiment and grace that is most appropriate for a wedding.

Newman is noted for the taste and delicacy of all his floral arrangements, whether in a whole house made festive for some special occasion, or a dinner or luncheon table.

The new English model sailor suit is being shown at the Continental, at Washington and Boylston streets, is popular with the small boy and all who look at him. The blouse fastens at the side and close up to the neck, where it is finished with a high collar, in military fashion. The regular sailor, Russian and the usual junior suits are carried. A large section of the boys' department of the store has been renovated and rearranged for the sale of boys' furnishing goods, hats, caps and blouse waists.

The intention is to keep there at all times a full stock of up-to-date styles. An extensive assortment of boys' Norfolk and D. B. suits with two pair of knickerbockers each supplies good serviceable suits at moderate cost for boys from 9 to 17 years old. A few extra sizes are carried for stout boys.

On Monday night at Kossuth hall, the Brookside S. and A. Club of Ruggles street Neighborhood House will give its annual dance. The proceeds will go toward a fund for a summer cottage. Several classes in summer cookery will be organized next week and there will be a demonstration class for the mothers.

At the Cottage Place Neighborhood House, on Wednesday night the Civic Club will follow its discussion of civic news with an entertainment of music and the dance of the dryads. Mrs. Karl F. Heinzen will preside.

The mothers of Ellis Memorial will give a dancing party in Lincoln school Thursday night. On Monday night at the house the Mozart male quartet from Birmingham will give a free concert for house members.

At the Roxbury Street Neighborhood House, Thursday night, there will be a reunion of the mothers' clubs and an entertainment by the Herford Club.

AMBASSADOR IS OUT \$3.45

WASHINGTON—Secretary MacVeagh has appealed to Congress to pay to Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, \$3.45 for services in unsuccessfully seeking information concerning the heirs of John A. Beck, a civil war soldier, from Marion Wilson's folk dancing class will Young's hotel Tuesday evening at 5:30.

DRY GOODS MEN TO HEAR EXPERTS

William F. Davy, formerly of London, will speak on "American Trade Methods in London" and Meyer Bloomfield on "The Vocation Bureau and the Department Store" at the meeting of the New England Dry Goods Association in Young's hotel Tuesday evening at 5:30.

C. F. HOVEY & CO.

A Special Sale of Spring and Summer Merchandise BEGINNING APRIL 15, 1912

The merchandise which we offer has been manufactured and purchased expressly for this sale, our object being to give to our customers an opportunity to obtain values in seasonable articles decidedly below the usual market prices.

Tub Dresses for Misses and Women, Costumes, Waists, Suits, Bathing Suits, Millinery, French Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Knit Underwear, Shoes, Colored Petticoats, Infants' and Children's Wear, Leather Goods and Housekeeping Goods.

WE HAVE JUST CONCLUDED
A Purchase of Model Suits, Coats and Wraps

All copies of the Latest Parisian Ideas. They will be placed on sale Monday, the 15th, at about 50% discount from usual prices, and should prove extremely interesting.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

A beautiful evening gown is being shown by Flander, Inc., in its new outfitting and custom shop at 194 Boylston street. It has a foundation of lavender satin cladded with an overdress in shaded gray chiffon, trimmed with silver lace. The bodice is touched with small chiffon roses in pink.

An evening wrap is made of ciel blue mink silk in the quaint old burmese fashion so popular some years ago and again coming into favor. It is trimmed with cordings and fringes of the same.

To go with it is a head scarf of point d'esprit edged with plaitings of the same and tiny pink rosebuds set into them.

This is the first showing of advanced models Flander has had since moving into his new quarters. It includes gowns, waists, suits and hats of both foreign and domestic make. Moderate prices prevail on all order and specialty work.

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—ooo—

A complete assortment of the celebrated Knox tailored and sailor hats is carried by George L. Griffin & Son. The entire second floor of the new Griffin building at 368-370 Washington street is devoted to the exhibition of women's hats. Exclusive hats of the finest quality are featured.

—ooo—

It is high time to see that one's stock of summer dresses are well under way. Although the spring has seemed long the thinnest and daintiest frocks will be in demand. Often one is caught by the earliest beautiful days quite unprepared.

Sometimes this is for one reason, sometimes for another, but quite frequently it is because one cannot make the gowns oneself and does not know where to have them made. Mme. Terrio of 18 Huntington avenue is making what she calls specialty dresses at a moderate figure. They are summer dresses in the pretty, diaphanous materials and the serviceable heavy linens the season calls for and are in excellent taste and style.

—ooo—

A visit to the Lewando's cleansing and laundry works on the outskirts of Boston convinces one at once of its claim to the highest grade of work possible with modern methods. This means not only that the actual work of cleaning or dyeing is all that it should be, but that

the welfare of the article treated is safe.

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Effect of Repertory System on Acting

HOW TRAIN ACTORS OF TOMORROW?

Inquiry Into the Present System Leads to the Conclusion That Repertory Theaters Are Needed by the American Actor

HERE are the trained actors of the future to come from? This is a query that the theater-going public has begun to ask itself. It has long agitated theatrical managers and only recently one prominent producer with a conscience for the quality of acting in his plays has announced that he will give three years' free training to promising talent.

His plan will have little value, however, since it will supply only a few trained players, who will at once be absorbed by his own productions. Among the actors who received their training under the stock company method in

AMUSEMENTS

COMING
TEXTILE
EXHIBITION
AND
POWER SHOW
Mechanics Bldg., April 22-27
Textile Machinery
(in operation)
Mill Supplies
Finished Products
AND GREAT
POWER DEPT.

TREMONT TEMPLE

Beginning Monday Evening

Mats. Daily at 2:30. Evenings at 7:30. Prices: Evenings and Saturday Matines, 50c and 35c. Other Mats., 50c and 35c.

Announcement Extraordinary

"The Odyssey is a Palace of Enchantment."

—GLADSTONE

A \$200,000 FILM PRODUCTION BY THE MILANO COMPANY OF ITALY

HOMER'S ODYSSEY

The Wonderful Adventures of Ulisses

Prize Contest for \$50 in Gold

A Prize of \$50 in Gold is offered for the best class of original 500 words on Homer's "Odyssey" based on the Pictures Exhibited in Tremont Temple. The Contest is Open to All Pupils Attending Any School, College, Normal, English, American Communications to Contest Editor, Tremont Temple, Boston.

The young man learned stage deport-

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
ABORN ENGLISH
GRAND OPERA
COMPANY

First half of week will be occupied by the annual engagement of the Milano Company resuming on Thursday, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 19 and 20. Ambrose Thomas' Charming Opera

MIGNON

FRIDAY, DAY, MATINEE, SATURDAY,
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

Cast includes Louise Le Baron, Domenico Russo, Little Bernad, Alice Kraft, Mabel Blomhoff, Wilmette Goodwin, Philby Fein, John Q. Niel, Lee Fulton, Conductor, Carlo Nicossia.

Next Week—MADAME BUTTERFLY
Extra matinees Tuesday and Thursday, April 23 and 25—Humperdinck's "HANSEL AND GRETEL" April 26, 15c. Wednesday and Special Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c. Evenings and Saturday Mats., 25c to \$1.00. Seats for All Performances at Box Office, or Steinert's, 162 Boylston St.

Anti-Vivisection Exhibit

TREMONT TEMPLE, IN GILBERT HALL,
BOSTON, MASS.

Open Daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Opening Monday, April 15, at Noon

CLOSING APRIL 26TH.

Address every evening, followed by discussion.

Monday, April 16, at 8 p.m., President N. Ambrose Farrel, President Vivisection Investigation League, New York.

Admission Free. Come and Bring Your Friends.

MRS. W. S. BUTLER'S

24th MAY FESTIVAL

ANNUAL
MECHANICS BUILDING

Saturday, May 4, 1912

Dances Under Direction of

MRS. LILLA VILES WYMAN

Afternoon at 2:00. Evenings at 8:00

Tickets for sale at 175 Tremont St., Room 21, and by Burke at the Adams House.

TREMONT TEMPLE,
APRIL 16, 20 AND 24, 8:15 P.M.
AND MATINEE APRIL 20 AT 2:30 P.M.

EARLE L. OVINGTON

IN
"PERSONAL REMINISCENCES
OF A BIRD MAN."

With many striking pictures.

50c, 75c and \$1.00. Seats now on sale.

GERMAN VESSELS TO VISIT AMERICA ARE SELECTED

NEW YORK—The final composition of the division of the German fleet which is to visit America in return for the sojourn of the second division of the U. S. Atlantic fleet in Kiel last summer, has been decided upon by the German admiralty, says a message to the New York Times.

It will include the armored cruiser Moltke, under command of Capt. Ritter von Mann Elder von Tieckler; the protected cruiser Stettin, commanded by Captain von Krosigk, and the protected cruiser Bremen, commanded by Captain Seeholm.

The warships will probably sail early in May and return to Germany in June. The New York Herald

They will thus avoid being in America at the time of the national conventions and will be back in time to join the rest of the fleet for the Kiel yacht week.

The officers include Lieut. Prince Henry of Reuss, who is on board the Moltke, and Lieut. Prince Stettin, but Prince Albert of Prussia, son of the Emperor, will not go to America.

OCEANA BLAMED FOR COLLISION

NEW YORK—The German naval court has decided that the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Oceana was responsible for the collision with the German vessel Pisagua in the English channel on March 16. The collision was attributed by the court to the carelessness of the Oceana, a Hamburg despatch to the New York Herald

MUSICAL PLAYS IN MAJORITY ON BOSTON STAGES

With the approach of warm weather Boston playhouses are making their usual shift to light musical plays. For the first time in several years the Park theater is to have a musical attraction in "The Girl From Montmartre," with Miss Hattie Williams in the title role. Miss Williams played in "The Little Cherub" at the same theater six years ago. The new piece is a farce from abroad, with music by Henri Beren. In the company are Herbert Corthell, Lennox Pawle, William Prue, Emma Janvier, William Danforth, Arthur Sandford, Edna Hunter.

It was the repetition of the plays at intervals with the opportunities of applying the general development secured in other roles to the improvement of his acting in the third performance over that of the second performance, and so on that gave the youth the poise and versatility which made him the authoritative artist that is still the mainstay of the American theater. It is the lack of such opportunity for intervals of study and experience in acting a role that makes the stock company system of the present day much less valuable as a training school than the old system.

Montgomery and Stone will return next Monday for a single final week locally in "The Old Town," this time at the Boston theater. The piece gives these amusing players full scope for their eccentric fun, is picturesquely mounted and performed by a large company. This is the last season of these entertainers in the Luders-Adie piece.

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The Galloper," a brisk farce by Richard Harding Davis, recounting the adventures of a cheeky American war correspondent in Turkey during a revolution, will be the bill for 12 performances at the Castle Square theater next week.

For the week of April 22 Mr. Craig is preparing a revival of Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

AT OTHER BOSTON THEATERS

Colonial—Continued run of "The Siren," intelligent and tuneful entertainment, interpreted by the gracefully dancing Donald Brian and Julia Sanderson, and a clever supporting company.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Edward Abeles in a bright domestic farce, Eddie Leonard and his own minstrel company, Lydia Barry in songs she has made popular, and other varied entertainment.

Hollis—Miss Billie Burke for her final week in "The Runaway," a pleasant light comedy which gives full play to her delightful personality. The support is exceptional.

South End Stock company performance of Clyde Fitch's frivolous farce comedy, "The Blue Mousie."

Majestic—Final week of Dockstader and his minstrels with an entertainment along the lines that have proved traditionally popular, and presented by a good company.

Plymouth—Second week of H. B. Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," Paul Armstrong's capital regeneration drama: well acted.

Shubert—Final week of "Sumurun," wordless play with music, with Max Reinhardt's original Berlin company and production.

Andrews—Mark comes to the Boston theater April 22 in a revival of "Tom Moore."

A ROBERTSONIAN COMEDY

An amateur theatrical event of more than usual interest to those who have ever studied the development of the English drama, as well as to the regular playgoer will come next Wednesday evening, when the senior class of the Leland Powers school will produce T. W. Robertson's four-act comedy, "School," in Union Hall, 48 Boylston street.

The play is under the direction of Mrs. Rachel Noah France, who was for a number of years associated with the late Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson and other actors of the period to which the play belongs. Having excellent material to work with, together with her years of experience in the old Boston Museum Company, she is enabled to give a correct and polished interpretation of this delightful comedy.

"School" was written about 30 years ago and is one of several comedies by Robertson, including "Home," "Ours," "Caste," "David Garrick," "School" was first produced in London, Madge Robertson (afterward Mrs. Kendal), sister of the author, originating one of the roles. Its first American production was at Wallack's theater, New York, with Lester Wallace in the cast. Its first Boston production was at the old Globe theater, when Kit Blanchard, Mrs. Frank Chanfrau, George Griffiths, Henry Daly and James Sheridan made a distinct success.

The play is not a "star's" play, but one which requires good company work.

Mrs. France witnessed its production in London two years ago during a revival of Robertson's plays in which each was played one week and she says the simple, sweet comedy was enthusiastically received by the modern audience. Seats may be reserved for 50 cents each at the office of the Leland Powers school, New Century building, 177 Huntington avenue.

They will thus avoid being in America at the time of the national conventions and will be back in time to join the rest of the fleet for the Kiel yacht week.

The officers include Lieut. Prince Henry of Reuss, who is on board the Moltke, and Lieut. Prince Stettin, but Prince Albert of Prussia, son of the Emperor, will not go to America.

OVINGTON THE AVIATOR

Earle L. Ovington will speak at Tremont Temple next Tuesday evening on "Personal Reminiscences of a Bird Man," describing his thrilling and humorous experiences, illustrated by numerous stereopticon pictures.

He describes his feelings when at a height of 4000 feet above the State House, on the occasion of the first flight by any aviator over Boston, his engine stopped and he made a deep glide to the Common. He also gives humorous incidents of his pupil experiences at the Bleriot aviation school in France, and tells of his winning the \$10,000 prize in the tri-state race last September. He will answer questions from the floor at the close. The entertainment will be repeated Saturday afternoon and evening, April 20, and Wednesday evening, April 24.

IRISH PLAYERS REACH DUBLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—At an at home given at the Hibernian Academy in Dublin to welcome Lady Gregory and the Abbey Theater Company on their return from the United States Lady Gregory gave a most interesting account of their adventures while away. She said she thought any difficulties they had encountered on their tour had been owing to the difficulty of the marconigraph had in spelling the English language, and that when a marconigraph was sent from Ireland to say how much the Abbey theater was "missed" it arrived in America that the Abbey theater was very much "missed." "And," added Lady Gregory, "I hope they won't turn this 'hearty greeting' we have received into 'hearty beating.'

Lady Gregory expressed herself pleased that the educational centers of America had shown their appreciation of the simplicity and purity and also of the literary ability shown and kept alive by the Abbey Theater Company, and she said Ireland had shown through this channel that she could claim kinship with the thinkers of the world.

Speaking of the difference between the censorship of America and that of the United Kingdom, she remarked that in America it is the mayor and the police who decide the moral merits of a play, whereas in England it is done by one individual namely, he who holds the office of lord chamberlain. The Abbey theater players found no real difficulty with the American censorship, as even if at first prejudiced by listening to ignorant hearers on the subject, the mayor and police in each place consented to go and see the pieces in question, and they invariably found they had been misinformed and that the plays, far from harming the morale of the community were educational in the extreme.

Lady Gregory told of an amusing incident which occurred in this connection. In one of the towns the mayor sent a representative to a rehearsal (as he thought) of "The Playboy of the Western World." He objected to several phrases and wrote out a list, asking to have them left out in the evening's performance. This list never reached its destination. As a matter of fact this gentleman had been to a matinee of "Blanco Posnet" and on returning to the theater in the evening was delighted to find the phrases he had objected to were, as he thought, left out of "The Playboy of the West," and he apparently never discovered the change of play.

HOMER'S ODYSSEY

A pictorial representation of the renowned tale of the adventures of Ulysses as related in Homer's "Odyssey" will be seen at Tremont Temple for limited engagement beginning Monday evening. In the history of motion pictures there has been nothing before to excel this remarkable series, it is said. They will show the departure of Ulysses from Ithaca to Troy, the beginning of the great 10 years war, his departure from home to meet again his wife and young son. Over taken by misfortune for which he holds the gods responsible, he encounters adventure after adventure, and finally reaches his goal just in time to save his wife from many suitors who are besieging her doors. The entertainment continues two hours, and accompanying it will be a descriptive lecture and special music. Over 100 men and women were necessary in its making, and the entire expenses of the preparation amount to \$200,000, it is said. It was made in Italy by the Milano Company. The opening performance takes place in Tremont Temple at 8:15 p.m. Monday and thereafter there will be a daily matinee and evening performance. A special invitation performance is to be given Monday afternoon.

SCHOOL NOTES

"He is engaged in the great work of cheering us all up," was said of the hero of a recent popular book. The same may be spoken of the man who can furnish to his audience such pure enjoyment as was provided by Albert E. Johnston of the faculty of the Leland Powers school.

Mr. Johnston read Edward E. Kidder's "The Poor Relation" in admirable style. So rich in quaint humor and philosophy is the play, and so ably was each character portrayed that the artist was forgotten, and the eccentric, lovable Noah Vail, the winsome Dolly, Little Rip, and all the other personages of the author's fancy trod the stage, true to the life. The audience testified heartily to its approval. The young men of the school spoke of their appreciation of Mr. Johnston's work as an instructor by their presentation of a set of Victor Hugo's works.

Elizabetan recital was given by pupils of the School of Expression in Irving studio, Pierce building, Thursday evening. Selections were read or acted from Shakespeare, F. Marion Crawford, John Bennett and Robert Falkstone Williams.

PROVIDENCE AGAIN DEFEATS EVERETT

Three Providence high school debaters defeated an Everett high team at the Everett high school last night. The question was: "Resolved, That the United States should own interstate railroads."

Providence had the negative and was represented by Sidney Putnam, Max Bernkopf and Willard E. Saunders. The Everett debaters were Jackson Cannell, David Fisher and Harold Lipkin. Mayor Chambers presided. Last year Providence defeated Everett at Providence.

On the outskirts of the town live the

BRECK-ROBINSON NURSERY CO

President
JOSEPH E. BRECK.
Vice President and General Manager,
ALFRED E. ROBINSON.
51 and 52 North Market St.
Boston, Mass.

Treasurer,
CHARLES H. BRECK.
Secretary,
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Munroe Station
Lexington, Mass.

To supply an active and steadily increasing demand for first-class nursery stock and expert advice in all phases of landscape work, Joseph Breck & Sons and Mr. Alfred E. Robinson have formed a new corporation, the Breck-Robinson Nursery Co., their nursery and seed trial grounds being located in the historic town of Lexington, at Munroe Station (which is in the nursery) on the B. & M. R. R. The grounds can also be reached by electric cars, which leave Arlington Heights for Lexington every fifteen minutes.

The nursery and experimental grounds will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Alfred E. Robinson, who is favorably known to thousands of customers whom he has served during twenty years' connection with large nurseries of New York and New England. The main office will be conducted in connection with the Seed and Agricultural Implement business of Joseph Breck & Sons, 51 and 52 North Market St., Boston, Mass. A prominent feature will be the Landscape Department, under the direction of Mr. Sheldon A. Robinson, giving special attention to the development of suburban estates and home grounds.

The service that we shall give can be no more highly recommended than to say that it will be fully in accord with the high standard of excellence and reputation for fair dealing that has distinguished the house of Joseph Breck & Sons, during an existence of nearly a hundred years. In soliciting the continued patronage of friends, who have so liberally favored the Brecks and Mr. Robinson in the past, we do with the assurance that any relations which may result will be eminently satisfactory.

A very complete and beautifully illustrated catalogue of trees, plants, etc., will be mailed on application.

From Every Part of the Civilized Globe Come Constant Demands for a Public-Serving Newspaper

What Is a Public-Serving Newspaper?

THE public-serving journal is actuated by ideals.

It not only aims to give to the press its rightful dignity and force, but seeks to make its appeal to the progressive individual in every walk one of interest and increasing usefulness.

THE public-serving newspaper analyzes all important policies and issues impartially, constructively, conscientiously, pointing with judicial thoroughness the path which according to its best light promises for the best interests of all. Its news perspective is broad, inclusive and wisely discriminating—discriminating in favor of local, national and world news which is elevating, educative and interesting

ITS business policy is to avoid knowingly the acceptance of any advertising which would militate in any way against the reading or buying public. It believes that it owes all its readers as full protection against misleading and unscrupulous advertising as against trivial, morbid or exaggerated news reports.

IN every wise way the public-serving newspaper seeks to fulfil its true mission as an essential democratic institution by championing the good, magnifying the good and doing all the good it can.

The Monitor is a public-serving Newspaper and its aim is to conscientiously fulfil the above ideals in each of its issues



The
Christian Science
Monitor



A Daily
Newspaper for
the Home

Ignition System Needs Much Consideration

WINTER AUTOMOBILE SHOWS DISCUSSED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

Manager Chester I. Campbell of the Boston Exhibitions Gives Views Favorable to System in Use

A HELP TO INDUSTRY

The question of the automobile show of the future is one that is today receiving quite a little attention from some of the manufacturers of the motor car. Shows have become a winter event in many large American cities and that the general public has found much of interest in them is fully attested by the large attendance figures which have been reported each year.

That the show has played an important factor in the development of the automobile cannot be questioned. It has brought the possible customer into close touch with the various makes of cars and given the manufacturers chances to show their products to many thousands of persons.

That some of the manufacturers of motor cars are considering the future of these shows is apparent from a statement recently made by R. C. Hupp in which it is said that the automobile manufacturers are somewhat opposed to the show circuit for exhibition purposes and it was strongly hinted that outside of New York and Chicago it was hardly necessary to give an annual show for the public to look over the new creations in motor cars, accessories, etc.

It was also stated that an automobile show given in the month of June instead of the early spring would be more suitable and agreeable to all concerned, particularly the manufacturers, as by June the buying season is practically over and manufacturers and dealers can give more time and attention to the showing of their products.

That the idea of holding a show in June or of not including Boston in the show circuit does not meet with the general approval of the leaders of local automobile circles is well attested to by Manager Chester I. Campbell of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, which has been conducting the Boston shows. Mr. Campbell, in speaking of the situation, says:

Any person who visited the Boston pleasure car and commercial car exhibitions in March of this year and saw the vast hordes of people who were present and could take the time to make inquiries as to the immense sales made at the two shows, could hardly reach the conclusion that the Boston shows were not given at the proper time of the year to suit the wants and requirements of the buying public. With an attendance of 300,000 at the pleasure car show, which exhibited from March 9 to 12 (one week), and from 50,000 to 75,000 people who visited the commercial car show the following week, March 13 to 20; with sales of pleasure cars amounting to over \$1,000,000 for the week and a tremendous sale of commercial vehicles, it would hardly seem that March could be counted too early a date to give automobile shows.

While the statement that June would be the proper time for such exhibitions might well be considered from the standpoint of the dealer and the manufacturer as suiting their requirements the best, the fact must not be lost sight of that at that time of the year, nearly, if not all, the buyers of motor cars are enjoying vacations and would hardly care to journey to the large business centers in order to see the latest models in automobile.

That the automobile show which is given in Boston annually is a gigantic success in every way is easily proved by the news which is given out by the Boston

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In Adjustment

Positively Holds Full
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Opened, Cleaned and
Closed in 4 Seconds.

Complete Plug... \$1.25
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For use on Automobiles,
Motor Trucks, Motor
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ASK YOUR
DEALER or WRITE

The Autoparts Mfg Co.

4810 WESTSIDE AVENUE,
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LOZIER MODELS FOR 1913 WILL HAVE NEW FEATURES

While discussing the evolution of the motor car in America at a gathering of automobile men in Detroit today, H. A. Lozier announced a number of striking innovations in the 1913 cars which will be brought out by the Lozier Motor Company in the near future. These features are especially interesting at this time, because they offer a probable solution to several traffic problems which have been much discussed by motoring enthusiasts everywhere.

American motor car manufacturers have proved beyond all question of doubt that American cars are superior to the foreign imports in meeting conditions in this country," said Mr. Lozier. "Improvements which are being made from year to year on American cars of the higher grades are more in the nature of refinements, all tending to add comfort, safety and luxury to motoring. With this in view, we have incorporated in our 1913 car a number of features which we believe will be highly appreciated by many American motorists. This season's model which we have designated as type 72 will have among other innovations left-hand drive, automatic level oiling system and triple ignition. The first two improvements are the result of careful study of the traffic situation in our larger cities and the last is an outgrowth of our racing career, which will undoubtedly prove as advantageous to the tourist as it has to racing drivers in the great contests of the past two years on track and road.

"At almost every gathering of experienced motorists during the past year one heard a discussion as to the merits of the left-hand drive car. Tourists who have made a study of conditions in this country and abroad and the large majority of motorists whose trips have been confined to American soil agree that traffic and road conditions in the United States favor the left-hand drive car, yet few manufacturers of high priced cars seem to have given the subject the consideration it deserves.

"Believing that popular taste had reached the point where a closed car of the Berlin type, with left-hand drive and center control as features would meet with approval, we placed a car designed along these lines on sale in the early part of the past winter. The success of this car worked out somewhat differently than we had reason to expect for not only did the closed car meet with immediate favor, but demands for touring models with left-hand control were soon arriving at our offices. This led to our serious consideration of adopting the left hand drive on all our models and we have length reached the decision to market only cars of that type in the future, beginning with our 1913 Type 72.

"We believe that by using the left-hand drive the final solution of the foredoom problem has been found. When we first introduced this type of body in America designers were confronted with the task of placing the operating levers on the chassis in such a position as to be easily accessible and, at the same time, in harmony with the lines of the body. In adopting the torpedo body, various makers have marketed cars some with the quadrant containing the levers on the outside of the doors, and others with the operating devices enclosed, but all have been found unsightly in appearance or difficult to manipulate. By moving the steering wheel to the left and the levers to the center of the car, we have succeeded in keeping the operating mechanism in the same relative position to the driver as before. This also makes possible the construction of flush side bodies of pleasing appearance, and is another step toward the clean design which is constantly sought after by the progressive makers of motor cars.

One of the most remarkable records for mileage by a motor car is told of in a letter from Harry Vissering, president of a large railway supplies and equipment company in Chicago. It is the record of a 40-horsepower Alco which Mr. Vissering has been driving since 1907. "It will not be of interest to you to know that I have just turned the 32,000 mile mark with the 40-horsepower car delivered to me in 1907," Mr. Vissering writes to the American Locomotive Company.

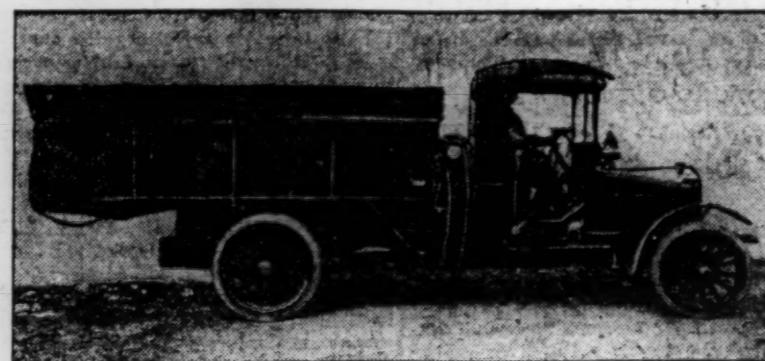
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ton press, and by the fact that the attendance has increased by leaps and bounds each succeeding year until it has become a most perplexing problem just how to accommodate the public. In addition to this, owing to the late date when the Boston show occurs many dealers and manufacturers are enabled to exhibit their models which are not on the market at the date of the Chicago or New York shows.

Naturally Mr. Hupp takes the stand he does, as his western interests may appear paramount to him, but he must not forget what the East has meant to the western manufacturer. Were it not for New England there would hardly be quite so many automobile manufacturers in the West. The conditions are wholly different here and these conditions are being met by the trade which is consonant with these conditions as found, and the statement by Mr. Hupp "that conditions are fundamentally wrong practically every one will agree" as applied to the show problem is untenable. Possibly, from the viewpoint of the western manufacturer, "it would be infinitely better to have a central show some time during July in Detroit because of its excellent geographical location—the logical place," but Mr. Hupp entirely overlooks two important facts: It is too far West to expect consumers or smaller agents to attend. It is only a question of time when the East will be more strongly represented in the manufacture of high class cars, and the great point is also lost sight of what the show in New England has accomplished. It has created an interest and a mammoth sale that would have been possible in no other way and given the motor car the popularity it now enjoys.

It will be many a year before the Boston show shall have outlined usefulness as a business getter and general boom to the trade.

PIERCE-ARROW TRUCK FOR 1912



E. P. HOWLAND DISCUSSES MOTOR TRUCK PROBLEMS

Choice of Make Should Be Last of Important Decisions, Not First, He Says—Efficiency, Cost and Type Must Be Considered

"The first consideration in the mind of the intelligent buyer of trucks is whether his needs can be performed by a motor truck; this quite independent of the element of cost," says E. P. Howland in a paper which he read before a recent meeting of the Motor Truck Club in New York. "Service and efficiency are the progressive business man's first thought. Next, perhaps, comes cost. Both are elements in successful competition. The third consideration, logically,

is as to what kind of truck will best do the work, for well informed business men are coming to realize that there are distinct and undeniable advantages claimed and probably possessed by both gas and electric trucks, each in its own place and class of work. How large shall the truck be and what kind of a body should it have comes next.

"Having settled all these comes the last consideration—sellers are disposed to regard it as the first—viz., what make of truck shall I buy? In the minds of experienced users of trucks this is really one of the last points requiring attention; the others must be settled before the buyer can intelligently consider the actual truck he is to buy. Here come in such questions as relative cost of installation, relative cost of operation, ease of control, flexibility of service, accessibility to efficient service station, simplicity of construction, comparative costs of repair and the clearly defined measure of responsibility the rival sellers are willing to assume with a substantial guarantee.

"It is at this point and not till then that the salesman enters the buyer's problem, and because buyers' advised or experienced, have come to recognize this, there has lately come about a radical change in the character and caliber of the truck salesman. The men who possess the greatest records as salesmen of trucks have been men who put themselves in the place of the buyer, who helped him study his problem, honestly endeavored to make their product fit his needs, advised him as to methods of use and generally played the part of friend and adviser. Such men have themselves learned valuable lessons from the experience, and sales based on such methods have usually resulted in a cooperative effort between buyer and seller to make motor truck installations succeed.

"That trucks intelligently made, intelligently sold and intelligently used are succeeding, no man with an open eye and an open mind can doubt. Cases are multiplying fast where first trucks are selling 4x6, five and even 50 on re-orders from the same establishments.

Manufacturers who have adopted the program of cooperation with the user are today finding it almost impossible to keep pace with the demand for their product.

"There is an immense field for discussion in connection with the various forms of guarantees and maintenance agreements in use in the relative responsibilities of buyer and seller; in the question of whether trucks should be sold fully equipped, ready to run or on the unit system of a divided contract, in which chassis-maker, body-maker, tire-maker and various others shall have a part in the responsibilities and guarantee.

"There is the question of 'quantity price' on trucks; whether the owner of several trucks should enjoy a lower price on re-orders than the buyer of one; whether it is desirable for the owner to confine his equipment to one make or several. I find that opinions on these points differ among users, though there appears to be a general opinion that, with a liberal manufacturer, a user would prefer to trust his traffic with one, rather than with a variety of brands.

There is also a common opinion among buyers that trucks today cost more than they should, and it might be well to speculate on the probable influence on first cost which will result when manufacturers feel justified in making trucks in larger quantities in order to secure a lower cost of production per unit. We might also consider tire costs and the prospects, if there are any, for lower tire prices and higher tire efficiency—both very important factors in the growth of motor trucking.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Contractors driving a tunnel sewer from Prescott avenue and Mulberry street to the Roaring brook in the tenth sewer district struck a three-foot vein of coal.

Many tons of the mineral have been hauled to the home of the contractors and their employees and if the unexpected mining continues at the present rate a profit will be reaped from the sale of it. Preparations are now being made to prepare the coal for market.

The contract price of the sewer is \$20,000, but it is evident that the contractors will realize much more than that on the job as a result of the "strike."

ROAD TO BUILD CONCRETE BRIDGES

BALTIMORE—Contracts for the erection of concrete bridges for the Pennsylvania railroad over Bush and Middle rivers, or the Philadelphia branch of the road, have been awarded, it was announced recently, to Brand, Stuart & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gamble Latrobe, agent for the Pennsylvania in this city, said that work will be started at once. The new structures will replace the present wooden bridges, an improvement made necessary by increase in business over the line.

IGNITION SYSTEM IS ONE OF FIRST ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED

When Car Is Overhauled This Feature Should Receive Careful Inspection—Connections Should Be Tight

REWIRING THE CAR

One of the first items taken into consideration in going over a car should be the ignition system, says George V. Roham in Motor Print. On Mr. Roham's own car there is a four-unit coil and the usual type of wipe contact-maker at the front of the car shaft operating the inlet valves. Some time ago a wire broke off at one of the terminals here, the strands being worn by the movement taking place during the advancing and retarding of the ignition.

The wires at the contact-maker were fitted with ring terminals of the type almost universal on low-tension cables, and thus all the strain was thrown on the strands themselves, the insulation taking no part of it. To remedy this, four pieces of brass tube 1½ inches long and 3-16 inches internal diameter were requisitioned. They were then sawn through lengthways, so that they practically formed a bent piece of sheet brass (where the tube is not seamless it is advantageous to make this cut along the brazed joint); next, half-way along the tube, a transverse cut was made about two thirds through the tube.

One end was then opened out (using a punch as a mandrel) and flattened in the vice. This end was then cut in a circle, and a hole drilled in the center of the flat portion, so that it would just slip on the shank of the contact-maker terminal. The other end was then opened a little, the "rags" filed off the edges, and the clip slipped over the wire and closed in place. The old ring terminal and new clip thus fitted together, and the wire was firmly supported. The wire taken from the end of the contact-maker spindle, or, rather, from a spring terminal bearing on it, to the frame, was also fitted in this manner, so now there is very little chance of a broken wire occurring at these points. In going over the high and low-tension leads care should be taken that there is no chance of their fouling any moving part, such as the fan, or touching the water jackets or piping.

On a good many cars the accumulators are under one of the front seats, and the wires from them exposed to oil and grease which, even in the best-kept engines, is generally to be found under the footboards.

Mr. Roham recently rewired the portion of the circuit from the two accumulators to the two-way switch, and the frame connection, with lead-covered bell wire (tested to carry 50 volts). As this is not as flexible as ordinary rubber-covered wire, a little distributing board was fitted just above the accumulators, and from this, flexible leads were taken and fitted with fork terminals made in the manner previously described, only with the wire soldered to them and wiped over so as to make a level surface. With this system the putting in of a fresh accumulator is a matter of a very short time, as the nuts have only just got to be slackened back, and the wires from the marked distributing board connected up to their proper terminals.

With regard to the packing of accumulators, a very satisfactory method is to have a box with compartments, allowing about an inch all round the accumulator; this space is then filled up with cotton wool. If the tops of the accumulators are perfectly dry and clean, and the vent plugs in place, very little leakage of electrolyte should take place.

Attention should be paid to all the connections, and care taken that they are quite tight and properly insulated. All doubtful places should be wrapped round with the black tape sold for the purpose. Bar metal staples should not be used to fasten down the ordinary wire.

Comfort Mileage Security

WE GIVE YOU

PROTECTION

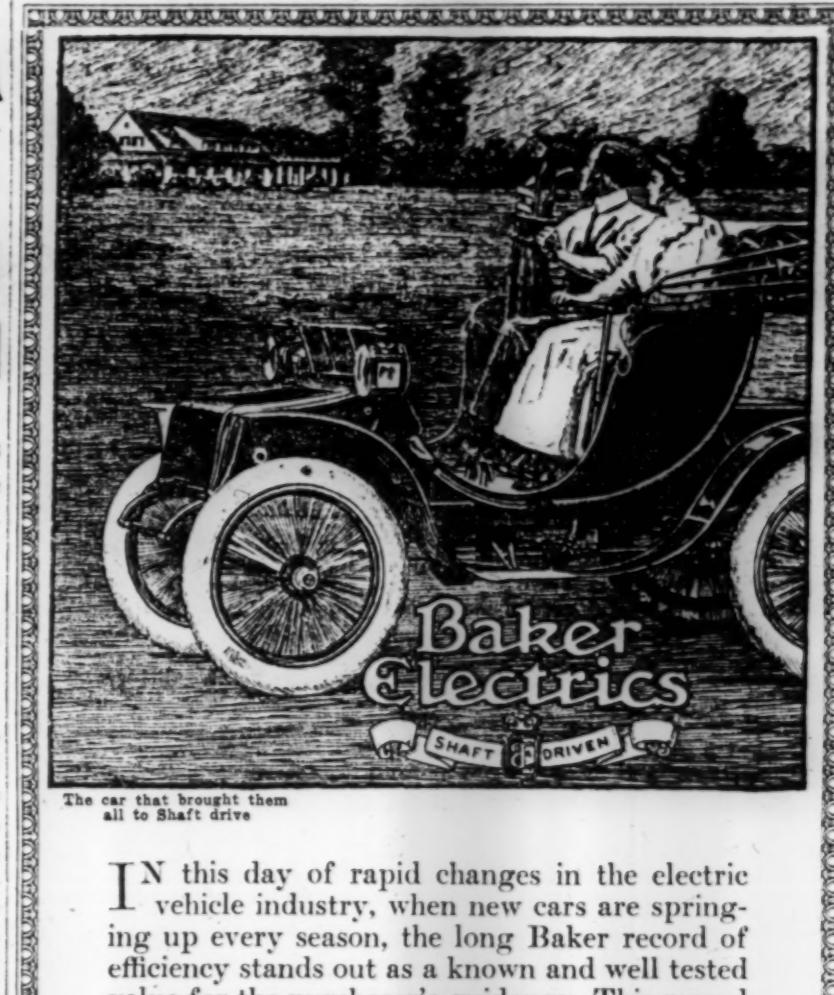
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SAVE YOU MONEY ON YOUR TIRES

SEND FOR

3 WAYS TO REDUCE YOUR TIRE EXPENSE
YOU'LL FIND IT VALUABLE

PREMIER SALES CO.
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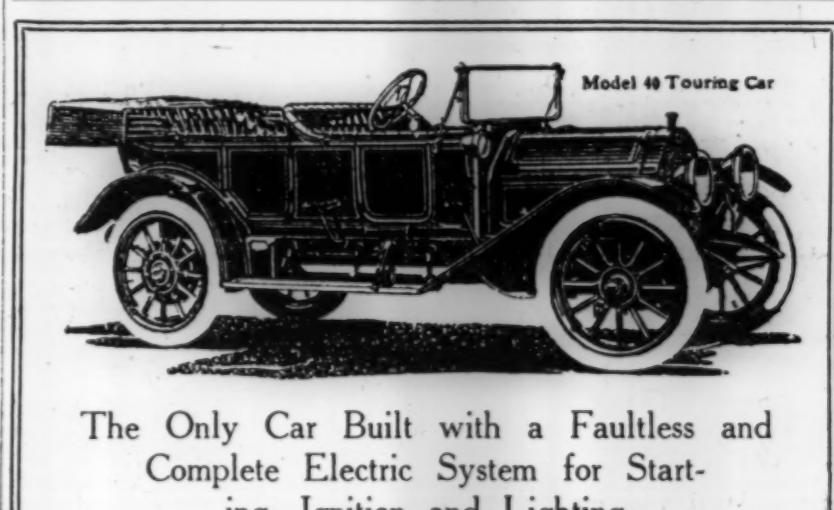
The car that brought them all to Shaft drive

IN this day of rapid changes in the electric vehicle industry, when new cars are springing up every season, the long Baker record of efficiency stands out as a known and well tested value for the purchaser's guidance. This record is more than a dozen years old.

Special electric pneumatic or Motz high efficiency cushion tires. Exide batteries standard equipment.

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The Only Car Built with a Faultless and Complete Electric System for Starting, Ignition and Lighting

HATTER-STATE

THE Inter-State Electric System, on Models 40 and 50, performs all the hard work of starting, regulating and lighting the car, leaving the driver free for enjoyment, making motoring a pleasure instead of work, and a satisfaction instead of worry.

The powerful Inter-State is handled by a woman as easily as an electric coupe. Without moving from the driver's seat or shifting gears she starts the engine with a turn of the switch; regulates the mixture by a simple movement of the lever on the steering column; lights any or all of the lights—front, side, rear—by merely turning a button. It is not even necessary to bend over to get the Inter-State under way and under perfect and absolute control.

OTHER INTER-STATE MODELS

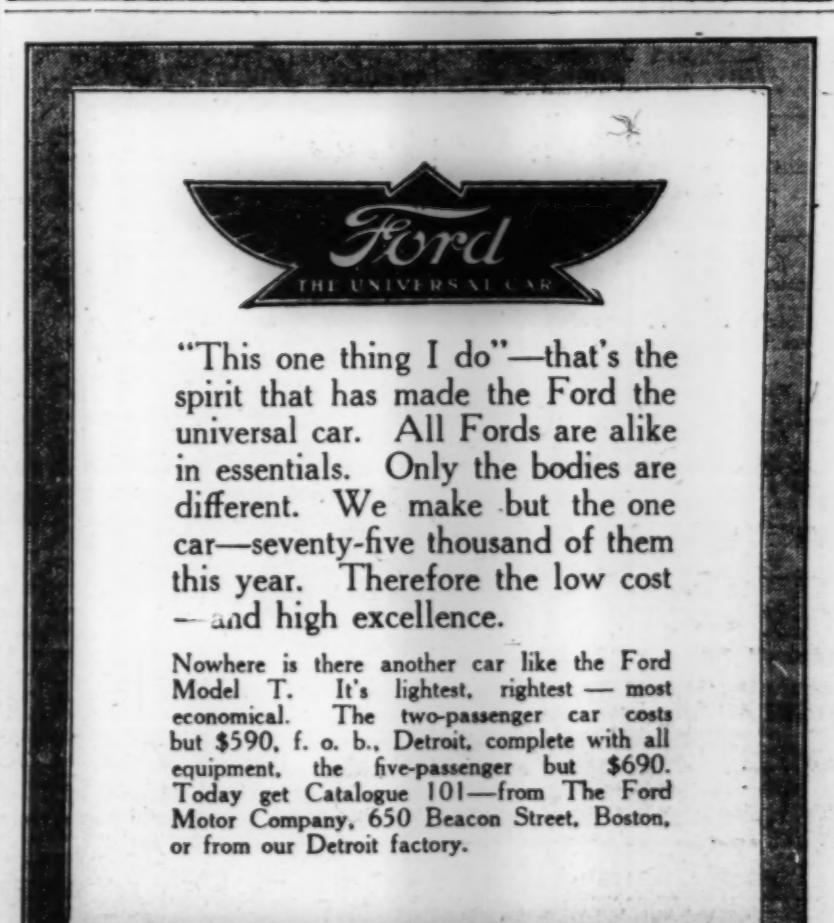
Models 40, 41, 42-40 H. P., \$2400. Models 50, 51, 52-50 H. P., \$3400. Also two moderate priced cars with self-starter and of Inter-State Quality.

Model 30-A—40 H. P., \$1750. Model 32-B—40 H. P., \$1700. All Inter-State Models Have the Long Stroke Motor.

INTER-STATE AUTOMOBILE CO.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

153 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.



"This one thing I do"—that's the spirit that has made the Ford the universal car. All Fords are alike in essentials. Only the bodies are different. We make but the one car—seventy-five thousand of them this year. Therefore the low cost—and high excellence.

Nowhere is there another car like the Ford Model T. It's lightest, lightest—most economical. The two-passenger car costs but \$590, f. o. b., Detroit, complete with all equipment, the five-passenger but \$690. Today get Catalogue 101—from The Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon Street, Boston, or from our Detroit factory.

The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

MUSIC AUDITORS ARE GROWING MORE CRITICAL

AMERICAN LISTENING PERFECTED

Two Public School Music Supervisors Give Their Views on Problem of National Art Advancement

PUBLIC school teachers of music say that the nation has made up its mind to enlarge its listening powers. Americans want to stand on an equal with the Germans, the French and the Italians in musical endeavor and they are conscious that they can do so only by training their ears to the point of German, French and Italian efficiency. There are three general ways in which experts in public school music are leading their fellow countrymen to victory. They are making the school youth know the melody of the Beethoven fifth symphony andante as familiarly as he knows the story of Constance in Scott's "Marmion"; they are teaching scholars of special merit how to express their thoughts as fluently in music pa-

per as on theme paper; they are proving that the power to sing the vocal line of a new cantata at sight is as natural a possession as the ability to read aloud the pages of a new novel.

The leaders of public school music have the long future in mind. There are no rush methods in their pedagogic propaganda. The people at large acquire more slowly in reform of musical teaching than they do in improvements on the practical side of the curriculum. The people make the musical pedagogues take so much time to perfect their formulas that there is small opportunity for rash leadership to assert itself. If an idea finds acceptance in any corner of the land after 10 years of agitation things are moving briskly. If it becomes

universally accepted 25 years after it is proposed a wonder has been accomplished. Perhaps no idea is taking hold more rapidly than the cultural one. The melody of the fifth symphony andante should be the possession of everybody, say the culturists; and the people agree. This idea does away with music specially manufactured to meet the supposed lack of capacity in the young to comprehend great melody.

"Music," said E. L. Coburn, super-

visor of public school music in St. Louis, who has spent a part of his spring vacation in Boston, "is no longer com-

posed down to the talents of children;

on the contrary, children are trained toward a knowledge of the master com-

positions. And the new method both

works better and pleases the scholars better." Mr. Coburn has abundantly tested this idea. He has given concerts of classical choral pieces with pupils of St. Louis and the St. Louis Symphony orchestra, and such concerts are more successful than any devised on the old juvenile scheme.

Self-Expression Sought

This idea, of course, contains the interpretative, as well as the cultural element, and so gives much scope for the scholar's self-expression. But does not give rein to the youth's origination powers. Within the narrowest possible limits, the idea of a youth attaining complete self-expression through composing music is taking hold. There is a city in Massachusetts where civic conditions are genial toward the idea, and that city is Chelsea, where Osborne McConathy is supervisor of music. Confidently the men who began 15 years ago to urge this idea thought that by this time it should have national acceptance; but if the school system of any other city but Chelsea is seriously doing anything with it the fact is not universally known. The Chelsea high school has made a conspicuous success of incorporating the study of composition into its curriculum. In so doing it leads all the other schools of the country musically, for it is accomplishing the final thing in musical art: it throws down all the barriers that stand between the scholar and his complete expression of himself and of his community through the medium of voices and instruments.

The success of the self-expression idea is not to be measured through a comparison of school productions with that of studio productions, any more than the success of the cultural-interpretive idea is to be measured through a comparison of the St. Louis director's concerts with those of the famous choral societies of the land. Mr. McConathy has had his scholars present a cantata of their own composition this season, and his record of accomplishment, so far as can be ascertained, stands alone in the history of American public schools. On Jan. 31 of the present year "King Sol in Flowerland," a dramatic piece consisting of 20 musical numbers, all the work of pupils of the music department of the Chelsea high school music courses, was sung in Williams school hall. This little partnership composition, judged on its absolute merits, may not have been worth the trouble the school went to of publishing it, besides performing it; but judged as the beginning of a new tendency in national origination effort, it has great meaning.

Music Language Learned

The third idea has to with the American youth's acquiring a universally applicable technique of note reading. And this idea goes down to the very foundation of the question of national listening efficiency. It is a pedagogical endeavor to meet the difficulties offered by modern types of melody. School children today are, for the most part, working on the method of do, re, mi, with which Lowell Mason and the singing school masters of 60 years ago made their national art triumphs. If they are not using precisely that method they are using an adaptation of it which is the same in principle. This method fixes in the scholar the habit of reading all notes as essential or variant elements of the major scale. It worked finely with the music into which the singing societies of America put their energies half a century ago. It works imperfectly with the music of the modern era. In fact it does not work at all. The habit of thinking in keys is a positive inconvenience to the student who takes down from the shelf a Wagnerian opera and tries to read any of its melodic lines.

"I have taught by this method for 30 years," says Samuel W. Cole, supervisor of public school music in Brooklyn and sight-singing teacher in the New England Conservatory, "and I have been compelled because of its inadequacy to the demands of the times, to devise another to supplement it. I still use it in my public school work, but I abandoned it long ago in my conservatory classes.

"Music students should have precisely the same command over note-reading that language students have over word-reading. And they must have a method of doing it which works not alone with melodies written according to the old major key conception; they must have a method that will enable them to read melodies of which a key-analysis can not be made on sight. In modern music and in much of the old music, too, the note-reader using the do, re, mi method meets difficulties which he cannot cope with, except after deliberate study; and even then his analysis of the shifting tonality is often uncertain. The only method I have found which works with every melody ever composed, is that of reading by interval. The reader has the initial note sounded for him on an instrument:

and from that point to the end, he finds his way unerringly. The interval method I have found suited to the beginner, and I have found it sufficient also for the most gifted musician. It enables a child to start note-reading with assurance, and it enables an advanced student to develop to the full extent of his inclination and ability.

"After acquiring the interval method

of reading the learner does not have to change to a new method as soon as he is out of the realm of the strict old-school music. The interval method serves him as well in Debussy as in Haydn. And to turn the proposition the other way around, the interval method is just as easy for beginners reading a chorus in 'The Creation' as it is for expert musicians reading a passage in Bossi's 'Paradise Lost.'

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Metropolitan Opera Here Next Week

The Metropolitan opera company of New York gives a season of four performances at the Boston opera house, beginning Monday, April 15. Many of the first-artists of the company take part, and an opera new to Boston, "Koenigskinder," is produced. The repertory follows:

Monday, April 15, at 8 o'clock, Wagner's "Tannhauser" with the following cast: Landgraf, Putnam Griswold; Tannhauser, Leo Slezak; Wolfram, Hermann Weil; Biterolf, William Hinshaw; Heinrich, Julius Bayre Reimann, Basil Ruyssdael; Elizabeth, Johanna Gadski; Venus, Olive Fremstad; Shepherd, Leonora Sparkes; Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Tuesday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, Humperdinck's "Koenigskinder" with the following cast: King's son, Carl Jorn; goose girl, Geraldine Farrar; fiddler, Otto Goritz; witch, Florence Wickham; woodcutter, Adamo Didur; broom-maker, Albert Reiss; child, Cleo Gascoigne; senior counsellor, Marcel Reiner; inn-keeper, Antonio Pini-Corsi; inn-keeper's daughter, Rita Fornia; tailor, Julius Bayre; stable-maid, Marie Mattfeld; gate keeper, Benno Rudell; conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Wednesday afternoon, April 17, at 2 o'clock, "Cavalleria," with the following distribution of singers: Santuzza, Mme. Gadski; Lola, Mme. Maubourg; Turiddu, Mr. Martin; Almo, Mr. Gilly; Lucia, Mme. Mattfeld.

Followed by "Pagliacci," with the following artists: Nedda, Miss Nielsen; Canio, Mr. Caruso; Tonio, Mr. Amato; Beppe, Mr. Reiss; Silvio, Mr. Gilly; conductor, Mr. Sturani.

Wednesday evening, April 17, at 7:30 o'clock, Wagner's "Lohengrin," with the following cast: Heinrich, Putnam Griswold; Lohengrin, Leo Slezak; Elsa, Olive Fremstad; Friedrich, Otto Goritz; Ortrud, Louise Homer; herald, William Hinshaw; knights, Lila Burghaller, Adolf Fuhrmann; Marcel Reiner; esquires, Lina Kespel, Lilla Snellin; Henrietta Wakefield; conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Miss Alice Nielsen thinks American opera singers ought to be known by their own names, instead of affecting Italian sounding stage names. She does not like to think that the American musical public any longer wants native artists to hide their nationality behind all sorts of euphonious names in order to gain approval. She would have any Nortons who can sing call themselves Norton and not Nordica.

The day when Americans want purely Italian opera has passed," said Miss Nielsen. "Our opera houses give works by German, French and American composers, and in the roster of an opera company more than 50 per cent of the singers are usually Americans. Why then hide our identity? As it is, we have quite enough foreign sounding names without going to work and inventing new ones."

berceuse, op. 57; second scherzo, op. 51, in B flat minor, Chopin.

Mr. Kubelik, the violinist, and Mr. Bonci, the tenor, will give a second concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 5.

The music department of the city of Boston gives an orchestral concert at Longfellow school, Roslindale, Monday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock. The soloists are: Miss Ida McCarthy, soprano; and Carl W. Dodge, violoncellist. The program includes: Overture, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail"; Mozart; "Adagio Affetuoso" (for solo violin), Jacques Benavente; Cavatine from the opera "Queen of Sheba"; Gounod; symphony in D major, first movement; Haydn; solo for violoncello: Allegro from concerto in A minor; Saint-Saëns; tarantelle, Popper; Valse triste, Jean Sibelius; vocal selection, "Birthday"; Woodman; torch dance from suite "Henry VIII"; German.

The music department gives an orchestral concert at the Dorchester high school Tuesday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Antonio Torello, contrabassist; Ernest W. Harrison, pianist. The program comprises: Overture, "William Tell"; Rossini; barcarolle, "Venetian Nights"; John A. O'Shea; solos for contrabass, "Ari;" Bach; "Conciencia de la Vieja;" Vals; fantasia on themes from "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; valse triste, Jean Sibelius; serenade from "Les Millions d'Arlequin," Drigo; solo for contrabass, air with variations, Torello-Bottesini; valse from "La Reine de Saba," Gounod.

The music department gives a chamber concert at Franklin Union Wednesday evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock, with the following artists: J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist; Walter E. Loud, violinist; Carl W. Dodge, violoncellist; Wirt B. Phillips, baritone. The program follows: Trio, "Episoden," Schubert; vocal selections, "A Song of Thanksgiving," Allerton; "The Little Irish Girl," Loehr; solos for piano, Gavotte Caprice, Verhey Rhapsody, No. 13, Listz; trio, op. 50, theme and variations, Tschaiikovsky; solo for violin, Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saëns; vocal selections, "Let Me Believe," ms.; "Still as the Night," Boehm; "Border Ballad," Cowen; trio, op. 90, Dvorak.

The music department gives an orchestral concert at South Boston high school, Thursday evening, April 18, at 8 o'clock, with soloists as follows: Antonio Torello, contrabassist; Ernest W. Harrison, pianist. The program includes: Overture, "Jean de Paris," Boieldieu; prelude, Dionisio Cervi; solo for contrabass, grand fantaisie, Vals; elegia, for string quartet, Strube; canzonetta, from the quartet op. 12, Mendelssohn; barcarolle, "Venetian Nights," John A. O'Shea; valse triste, Jean Sibelius; solo for contrabass, air with variations, Torello-Bottesini.

The last piano recital by Vladimir de Pachmann will be given in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. de Pachmann will give the following program: Sonata, op. 22, in G minor, Schumann; gavotte from sonata, No. 6, for violin, Bach-Saint-Saëns; songs without words, op. 30, No. 6, op. 62, No. 1, Mendelssohn; ballade, No. 2, in B minor, Liszt; Nocturne, op. 55, No. 1, in F minor; étude, op. 25, No. 2, in F major; mazurka, op. 17, No. 1, in B flat major; solo, op. 64, No. 3, in A flat major;

Baritone Who Sings in German Opera Season of Metropolitan Company



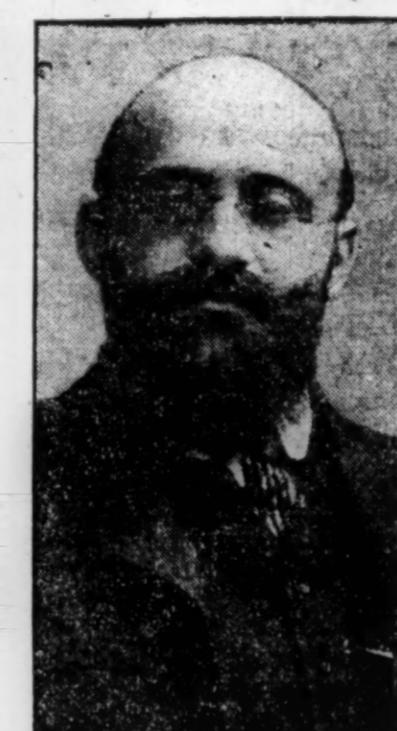
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Artist Taking Part in Productions of New York House Week of April 15



MISS LEONORA SPARKES

Conductor Who Presents Wagnerian Dramas and Fairy Opera in Boston



ALFRED HERTZ

had become, it appears as if shining through all the fantasy was the light of some purer and higher destiny for man. Indeed it is said that Hoffmann could never bear to hear religion discussed—and this points, perhaps, to his shrinking from what he longed to know but dared not hope to understand—even as Rousseau said to music, "Away, thou speakest of me of things that in all the years of my endless life I have not found and shall not find."

There seems to be in all the history of music and of literature no more pitiful example of the artist nature that loves beauty and strives for it and fails miserably ever to find the harmony for which he is impelled still to be seeking. Carlyle says of him, "The glitter of his fine mind is not sunshine but fire-works." He saw in his fellow men only their "extravagances and their ludicrous distortions." Carlyle says that we do not read him without high amusement, but the second reading pleases less; "for there is too little meaning in that bright extravagance." It is but "the hurried copy of the phantasms that forever masqueraded through the master's mind." But Carlyle finds that the product of talent "so brilliant, wild and singular," deserves to linger in the memory of the world as objects of curiosity—and on the whole of partial approval. Carlyle finds that the story of "Golden Pot" reflects the individuality of the writer, and this is his reason for choosing it. The story as found in the "Tales of Hoffmann" is further elaborated, but it has the same notion of the man who goes from one experience to another looking for the ideal beauty, and at last is left alone with his art, as the only true lady of his love.

SCHOOLMASTERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON ART ADVANCEMENT IN U. S.

(Continued from page eighteen)

tacked the introduction, which is written in the ordinary choral style. After the preluding four measures, the music becomes florid and the voices lead in one at a time. The interval singers performed the music to the end of the piece with entire success, the sopranos vocalizing their line with its syllable names and the altos, tenors and basses doing the same with their lines. The four parts were fitted together as accurately as if the tone medium were a choir of stringed instruments instead of a choir of voices.

"What you witnessed," said Mr. Cole to the visitor after the lesson was over, "is what ought to exist in every choral society in the land. It was an exhibition of knowledge of pitch and of rhythm—not mere parrot work—on the part of the individual members of the chorus."

Jean Paul Richter, whom Hoffmann once visited, and who is said to have been the only really uplifting personal influence he ever felt, wrote the preface for this collection of old and remarkable sketches. These pieces deal with lyrical and largely with music and forwarded Hoffmann's success as a composer of music. He was called after this to Dresden as director of an opera venture, and after many vicissitudes we find him presenting his "Undine" with such success at Berlin that Weber himself reviewed it with praise. Fouguie made the verses for the opera.

Berlin's Welcome

Berlin

opened her arms to him, or at any rate the doors of the afternoon receptions, but here the little man, always so captious of mediocrity in others and so ready to snap his wit at the expense of any one, made so many enemies that he found himself again a social outcast and perhaps this is the reason why he sought more dangerous associations and low companions. No magazine editor was at this time content to be without his writings and several volumes succeeded one another of the weird writings that are so characteristic, so expressive of his wild genius and yet all lacking in the balance and finish which make a true work of art.

Carlyle

chose for his selection in his volumes of German romance the story of the "Golden Pot," which may very well have been one factor in the plot of the libretto of "Tales of Hoffmann." For in the "Golden Pot" the hero, Anselmus, is for a long time torn between his love of the sensible and pretty daughter of a good burgher whose influence can easily set him in the post of Hofrat, and the wonderful Serpentina, a child of the line of the marvelous Lily. The story is a medley of imagery and of a fancy so delicate and daring that it is difficult to find anything to match it save, perhaps, in oriental tales. It seems as if in the story Hoffmann is trying to show how his hero was being dragged back to the humdrum materialism of mere creature comforts and middle class respectability, while the vision of beauty and joy and love in things which the world counts as nothing, indeed which the world cannot see at all, was alluring him to "faery lands." But his faith in beauty—which is apparently his ideal of art symbolized in a mysterious way by the beautiful Serpentina and the Lily and the Golden Pot—at last prevails. Anselmus is set free from the prison in the glass bottle and out of the golden pot the marvelous Lily flowers in flame. He has discovered that the heart of all things is love and that the Lily is "the type of the knowledge of the sacred harmony of all things."

Carlyle

thinks

that when this building was being erected Hoffmann made the decorations in the interior and would sit aloft on a scaffold, painting all kinds of fantastic creatures with faces that caricatured his future patrons. When any one wanted to see him on the legal business of his post he would climb down from his paint pots and transact the business as rapidly and correctly as if he knew nothing outside the formulas of the legal profession.

Carlyle

thinks

that all his symbols here are very materialistic and his life plainly shows how disordered his sense of happiness

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY

Beginning Monday, April 15

MONDAY AT 8 TANNHAUSER

Gadski, Fremstad, Sparkes; Slezak, Weil, Griswold, Reiss, Hinshaw, Ruydala. Conductor, Hertz.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, AT 8 KOENIGSKINDER

Farrar, Wickham, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jorn, Goritz, Didur, Reiss, Pini-Corsi. Conductor, Hertz.

WED. MAT., APRIL 17, AT 2 CAVALIERA RUSTICANA

Gadski, Wickham, Mattfeld; Martin, Gilly, Reiss. Followed by

PAGLIACCI

Nielsen, Caruso, Amato. Conductor, Sturani.

WED. EVE, APRIL 17, AT 7.30 LOHENGRIN

Freinstad, Homer; Slezak, Griswold, Goritz, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.

HARDMAN PIANOS USED.

Down-Town Ticket Office, STEINERT'S, 162 Boylston St.

PRICES

Orchestra	\$6.00
1st bal. centre, A. B. C. D. E.	5.00
1st bal. side, A. B. C. D. E.	4.00
2nd bal. F to S. \$3.00	2d bal. F to K. 2.00
2d bal. A to E. 3.00	2d bal. L to R. 1.00
Boxes	\$6.00

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Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

All mail orders and correspondence regarding same receive prompt and careful attention.

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near West

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Now is the Time of Largest Selling in Women's Suits and Coats

And **NOW** is the time of greatest values in suits—the assortments are **NOW** the most complete—the styles are **NOW** the newest and **NOW** are to be found the choicest of materials in the widest range of styles.

During the past week Chandler & Co. have received many NEW models—the newest in effect yet brought out—and there are included quite a number of novelties which have never been shown before and which will be on sale Monday for the first time.

Realizing that the next two or three weeks would witness the greatest demand for Suits of the entire season, Chandler & Co.'s orders were placed accordingly—deliveries were nicely timed—and consequently this department never has been better prepared to supply the needs of customers.



A Superb Display of Dress Hats

At 25.00, 35.00, 50.00 to 75.00

The equal in point of style and quality of materials, of the hats from Paris, and at a half to a third the Parisian prices.

Not only do Chandler & Co.'s milliners and designers know how to faithfully copy the great Paris milliners' most successful models, but they also have the talent of being able in a great majority of instances to improve on the imported hats—BECAUSE OF THEIR GREAT ABILITY TO ORIGINATE—to this they owe the wonderful growth of their Millinery Department.

Next week's presentation, which will consist of many very new styles, includes Louis XVI., plume, paradise and flower-trimmed hats—Cavaliers and Flaring Picture Hats—Marquise Close Hats—Quaint Pokes and Brimmed Hats—elaborately trimmed with gourah, tinted plumes and unusual flower effects. Many new and charming color combinations will be shown.

Correct Styles in Tailored Hats at 10.00 and 15.00

London dictates the styles in tailored hats.—To Victor Jay & Co., Edward Churchill and Field Sons & Co., of London, are credited the fullest interpretations of the Tailored Hats. "Smart" is the only term which seems to aptly and briefly describe them—the artistic blending of their colors is delightful.

One of these Tailored Hats may be trimmed with only an Austrian trophy feather, or a Durbar scarf, but whatever the trimming, it is fascinating in its simplicity.

At present Chandler & Co. have the largest and most complete assortment at moderate prices they have ever been able to show, including both ladies' and misses' styles.

A Special Offering of Over 800 Lingerie Waists

in thirty different models—these have been assembled especially for next week's selling—there are dainty waists of batiste, some showing new variations of the Casque blouse or plenum effect—beautiful embroidered voile waists—daintily trimmed with valenciennes, cluny and filet laces—new cotton crepe waists comfortable "going away" blouses for wear with tailored suits. Included are two or three models with the effective Pierrot collars.

Prices 1.95, 2.95, 3.50, 4.00 to 5.00 each

Sixteen Styles in New Tailored Wash Silk Waists, at 3.50, 4.50 to 7.50.

Twelve Styles in New Tailored Waists of Linen and Madras, at 2.50, 3.50 to 5.00.

Eleven Styles in New Black Chiffon Waists, at 10.00, 12.50 to 25.00.

Fourteen Styles in New Lingerie Waists of Voile, at 10.00 to 13.50.

Six Styles in new tailored Messaline Waists in black and navy, at 3.50 and 6.00.

New "Tie-on" Waists of linen, plain messaline, voile and striped silks at 5.50 and 5.75.

Fifteen Styles in Lace Waists, real Irish, Filet, Cluny and Valenciennes, at 25.00 to 55.00.

The Greatest Season for Silks

Never has the demand for silks been greater and never has the variety of silks been larger—Silk is everywhere—Silk Suits, Silk Wraps, Silk House Dresses, Silk Evening Gowns, Silk Street Dresses, Silk Blouses, Silk Kimonos and Silk Underwear.

The manufacturers and importers have responded nobly to this demand—new weaves—new designs—new colors and wonderful blending of shades have been brought out.

The Silks of Newest Fashions Are Here Many at Special Prices

Chiffon Taffetas for the spring suit or the tailored dress in plain grounds, in chameleon grounds, in stripes and small checks, at 1.50 and 2.00 a yard.

Beautiful Double Width Foulards from France, for the afternoon dress; many of the Paris model dresses recently brought out show the same designs and colorings—some have broche grounds; others are in handsome bordered effects. Special offerings of 1.50 and 2.00 qualities at..... 1.00

Dress Patterns of Foulard Silks; exclusive novelties in plain and figured grounds with borders—quite the mode in Paris today for afternoon Gowns. Special offering of 2.00 to 2.50 qualities at..... 1.25 and 1.50

Bordered Chiffons and Fleur de Soie for evening, reception and party dresses. Regular value 5.00 yard. Priced at..... 2.75 and 3.50

New Crepe de Chine for underwear, 40 inches wide, at..... 1.50

1500 French Chemises

In Two Celebrated Designs

1.00

750 are universally popular and the best free hand embroidered design on the market, done in the seeded stitch which has always been used on only the highest priced garments.

AND

750 are the favorite daisy design with clusters of leaves and bow knot decorations, elaborately scalloped.

The entire 1500 are of fine French mainsook and were made to duplicate 1.50 and 1.75 chemises.

They are exactly as good in quality, embroidery and shape as any at these prices, and will be sold at 1.00 each. Not more than 6 to any one customer.

Your initial in a stamping outfit free. Ask for booklet.

New Neckwear

New Rattine Collars, cream and white, at 4.50.

Hand Embroidered Net Fichus, shadow lace trimmed, at 5.00 and 6.50.

Shadow Lace Stocks, butterfly bow attached, at 1.25 to 5.00.

New Jabots, cascade and triple effect at 1.50 to 7.50.

Real Irish Lace Chemisettes, Coat Sets, Stocks, Large Collars, Dress Sets, Coat Collars, Half Sleeves, at 1.95 to 25.00.

New Robespierre Hand Embroidered Collar at 1.50 to 6.50.

New Pierrot Collar in shadow lace at 1.25 to 5.00.

New Lace Caps, ribbon and flower trimmed, at 1.50 to 7.50.

New Net Ruffs, at 2.00 to 9.50.

Floral Barettes, Pendants, Corsage Bouquets, Silk and Velvet Bows, at 50c to 2.75.

New Gloves Special Prices

More of the famous Chandler glove values. Direct importations and their well known guaranteed qualities. All new and latest styles from France.

12 and 16 Button White Glace Gloves. The usual 2.50 and 3.00 1.95 qualities

20 Button White Glace Gloves. Full cut arm, Cleopatra buttons, 2.15 3.50 quality

Also Special New York Purchases.

8 Button French Chamois, white and natural. 1.75 quality, at..... 1.45

2 Clasp Lamb Gloves. White, black, gray and tan. At..... 69c

50c

35 Fine Solid Gold Pendants—Set with real jewels, including topaz, sapphire, amethyst, pearls, aquamarine and baroque pearls—each finished with a fine gold neck chain. Values 6.50 and 7.50..... 3.95

From Paris French Veils

A large purchase of samples in all silk chantilly and hand-embroidered lace—black, and black and white—Newest patterns in figured and openwork designs—all bordered, 2½ yds. long.

Values 4.50 to 10.50 Each

2.75 and 3.50

Also New All-Silk French Crepe Chiffon Veils, imported to retail at 5.00. Special, for..... 2.95

Sterling Union Suits

Spring weight, low neck, no sleeves, knee length, fine quality mercerized yarn..... each 1.95

New Jewelry Special Prices

Special Lot of Collar and Jabot Pins—in Sterling silver, gold plated and French gilt, etched, hand-cut and jeweled.

Values 1.00 and 1.50

50c

35 Fine Solid Gold Pendants—Set with real jewels, including topaz, sapphire, amethyst, pearls, aquamarine and baroque pearls—each finished with a fine gold neck chain. Values 6.50 and 7.50..... 3.95

New Arrivals in Women's Dresses

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses for afternoon and street wear with net yoke and corded lace medici collar at 25.00.

Striped Voile Dresses in black and white with valenciennes lace half sleeve and satin sash at 25.00.

Striped Foulard and Taffeta Silk Dresses for afternoon wear, with valenciennes lace and self colored buttons, at 37.50.

Taffeta Coates, to be worn with lingerie dresses, in black, flame, Copenhagen, gold and changeable, at 16.50.

St. Gall Embroidered Batiste Dresses with lace yoke and peploons effects, for graduation and confirmation, at 7.50 and 10.50.

Graduation and Confirmation Dresses of net, voile, crepe and batiste, daintily trimmed with laces and hand embroidery, at 19.50, 22.50, and 35.00.

Silk Petticoats at 3.95 and 5.00

Several hundred in the latest styles to choose from.

Masseline Silk—Very stylish cut, tops semi-fitted and accordion plaited flounce—street shades, also white and black, at 3.95.

Silk Jersey Top—3 different styles, tailored, semi-tailored and French straight plaited—street shades, bright colors, white and black, at 5.00.

Sale of Real Seal Bags

129 Hand Bags—Shopping Bags—Auto Bags

Not only the face of these bags is Seal, but the gussets and frame covering as well. Regular prices are 5.00, 6.00 and 8.00 each.

3.50

This is a sample lot of bags—they are in twenty styles, round and split bottom with double and single handles—frames are self covered, gilt, butler gray, gun metal, German silver, plain and etched. Sizes 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch. All leather lined; all warranted the best quality seal; all black; all with change purse.

The best value in real seal bags ever offered at special sale by Chandler & Co.

Table Linens—Unusual Values

Large importations for Spring, all now received and recently opened, admit of some very low prices considering the excellent qualities and new patterns.

Customers replenishing their supply of linens in residences and summer homes can take advantage next week of an unusual selection and especially low prices.

Table Cloths

Size 2 x 2 yards, 2.15, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 10.00

Size 2 x 2½ yards, 2.80, 4.00, 4.50, 5.50 to 12.00

Size 2½ x 3½ yards, 4.55, 6.00, 6.50 to 12.00

Cotton Sheets

Size 63 x 99 in. Value 70c. At 59c

Size 72 x 99 in. Value 80c. At 69c

Size 81 x 108 in. Value 1.00. At 85c

Pillow Slips

Size 42 x 38½ in. Value 20c. At 17c

Size 45 x 38½ in. Value 22c. At 17c

Blankets, Puffs, Bedspreads

Wool Blankets, double bed, 5.50 grade..... 4.50

Wool Puffs..... 3.00

Cotton Puffs..... 1.50 & 2.25

H. S. Tray Cloths..... 42c

Dimitry Bedspreads..... 1.65 & 2.00

Special April Values in the Departments of Rugs and Curtains

Oriental Rugs bought direct in Constantinople, Turkey and India, saving several profits to customers and showing the lowest prices known in the Rug trade—India Druggets in the splendid old fashioned qualities at lowest known prices—new Saxony Rugs—Brussels Rugs—large and small Domestic Rugs at low prices and a very interesting offering of Lace and Scrim Curtains.

Bijar & Kurdistan Rugs

Old Bijars, splendid Kurdistan and Mosul rugs, rugs of Natural Camel Hair, also Long Persian Hall Rugs. They sell variously at from 50.00 to 60.00. 35.00 and 45.00

EACH 50.00

Oriental Rugs

Marked very low. Rugs that have been in lots selling at 18.50 to 25.00. They are all good quality and the colors are desirable; but what remains are marked..... 15.00

Size 2.3x 5.0. Price..... 3.50

Size 3.0x 6.0. Price..... 5.00

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912

FORT WORTH TO SEE POLYTECHNIC TURNED INTO COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

Change Decided Upon at Recent Meeting of Educational Commission of Texas Methodism—School to Be Cleared of Debt by Raising Big Fund

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Polytechnic College is raising \$100,000 to be expended in improvements to the buildings and equipment preparatory to converting the college into a school for women. Dr. Frank P. Culver is president.

At a meeting of the educational commission of Texas Methodism here recently, Dr. H. A. Boaz, vice-president of the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, and Dr. Culver were named to conduct a campaign for the college. The commission declares in a resolution that Polytechnic always will be maintained as a Fort Worth project and vows friendship to the school and commits itself to a policy of continued improvement of the big Methodist school.

The resolution also calls for the appointment of Dr. Culver and Dr. Boaz as agents to raise the amount deemed necessary to make the needed improvements at the college. Polytechnic will be cleared of debt and will begin its life as a woman's college free and untrammeled.

"Prospects appear brighter for the college than at any time since my coming to Texas, about one year ago," said Dr. Culver. "The action of the commission in acknowledging loyalty to our college and launching the campaign to prepare us better for conversion into a woman's college means much. To enter the lists free of obligations will give us an advantage seldom if ever enjoyed by an educational institution.

"There are only two real woman's colleges in the South. These are Randolph-Macon, at Lynchburg, Va., and the Sophie Necomb at New Orleans, La. These two institutions are rated by the American Educational commission as first-class colleges. Such an institution Polytechnic will be."

Polytechnic College as a school for

RAILROAD WILL OPEN BIGGER MARKETS FOR COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, Va.—Construction of the Northern Neck railroad from Doswell, in Hanover county, to a point on the Chesapeake bay, in Northumberland county, has been begun. The road will open up to Richmond one of the most fertile sections of Virginia and will mean the development of the counties of the neck—Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Northumberland and King George.

The Northern Neck's isolation has been the greatest barrier to its development, the only outlet being via Washington and Baltimore. These cities have always received the products of this territory lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Year by year the trucking industry of the Northern Neck has increased, particularly near Coan river, in Northumberland county.

The steamers plying between Baltimore and Washington and this trucking section were unable to transport the heavy shipments of tomatoes to market in time last season. The coming of the railroad promises more prompt and adequate shipping facilities.

In addition to the agricultural wealth of the Northern Neck counties, the products of the water are unbounded. No portion of Virginia of equal size, perhaps, offers such a diversity of resources and luxuries. Along the shores of the various rivers canneries, oyster shucking and fish packing houses have sprung up, and in Northumberland county is where breakfast fish roe is canned. This product has won great favor in northern homes.

POWER FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSURED BY ELECTRIC PROJECT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—As preparation for the electrification of the Southern Pacific's lines in southern California, and for furnishing power for future interurban lines, the Pacific Light & Power Company has begun the construction of a series of dams on Big Creek, 60 miles east of Fresno, which it is declared by local officials of the company will impound 102,159 acres of water and make possible plants which will generate 120,000 horsepower of electrical energy. The plans of development involve the expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000.

According to the power company officials, H. E. Huntington, Allen C. Balch and W. G. Kerckhoff, 95,000 horsepower of electrical energy is already being developed by the three steam and seven water power plants now in operation, and the addition of 120,000 horsepower more, from the Big Creek plants, will

develop sufficient power for all of southern California. All the power thus developed, it is declared, will be brought here by high tension wires, and none of it disposed of north of the Tehachapi.

The Big Creek plans call for three concrete dams, 160, 90 and 75 feet in height respectively. Excess water from the diversion works will be carried to generate the 120,000 horsepower here.

Picture shows Filipino pedestrian and conveyances before American enterprise worked changes



The remaining plants at precipitous angles, giving drops of 2100 and 1900 feet in some places, will make for additional power. Two hundred and seventy-five miles of transmission line, consisting of double towers, each supporting six wires, will bring 110,000 volts of current to this city, which will

UNIVERSITY ADVANCES STEADILY SINCE ITS FOUNDATION

James Milliken Institution
One of the Attractions
in Progressive City
of Decatur

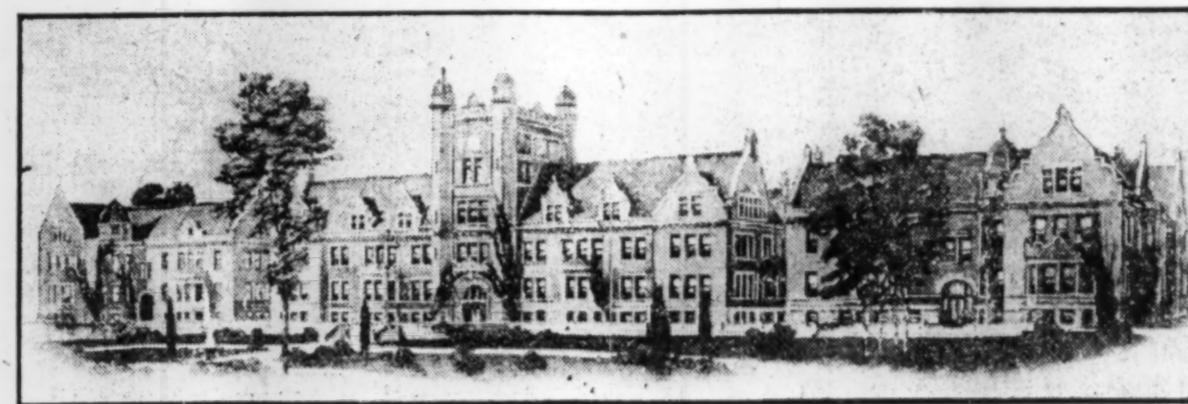
COURSES ARE MANY

CHICAGO—In the nine years since it was dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, the James Milliken University, beautifully located in Decatur, a progressive city of 35,000 people, has advanced steadily as a home for all kinds of college work.

The institution now includes the following schools: Liberal arts, engineering, domestic economy, fine and applied arts, commerce and finance, library, science, pedagogy and music. The conservatory of music is located on a knoll just west of the main group of buildings and is constructed along the lines of the latest and best music buildings in the country. It is thoroughly equipped, the school of music owning a two-manual and pedal pipe organ and 17 pianos, including six grands, three of them concert grands. The six grands and the pipe organ were gifts from the man who generously and philanthropically founded the institution that bears his name.

Since the opening of the James Milliken University, Albert Taylor, Ph. D., LL. D., has been its president and Hermann H. Kauter has served as director of the music school. The latter has grown from a small beginning to a place of importance through his work, and had an enrolment of 623 students for the year 1911-12.

The campus covers 35 acres, adjoining Fairview park, one of the attractive natural parks of the state and specially admired for its splendid trees. In addition to courts for lawn tennis, basketball and other outdoor games among the trees there is a fine athletic field which affords plentiful opportunity for the more vigorous sports.



Decatur (Ill.) institution that has attained gratifying success in nine years—School of music located in central building

MINNESOTA BOARD OUT FOR EXPENDITURE OF \$22,000,000 TO BETTER HIGHWAYS IN STATE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Expenditure of \$22,000,000 converting the 3000 miles of roads in the Minneapolis district into permanent modern highways and spending \$100 per mile a year on upkeep would result in a net profit of \$1,200,000 a year, with the initial cost completely wiped out through the resultant increase in property values, according to the report of the committee on highways of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

The committee pointed to a loss of \$919,000 in 1911 to merchants and manufacturers of Minneapolis due to bad highways and a loss of \$608,000 to farmers in the district, which includes 750 square miles, making the total \$1,518,000. Cost of maintenance of the 3000 miles of highway in the district at \$100 a mile per year leaves a loss in round numbers of \$1,200,000, which would pay interest at 4½ or 5 per cent on the \$22,000,000 to be used for the building of high grade roads, the committee believes.

But the increase of property values at even so low a figure as 7 per cent—considered an underestimate, if anything—would wipe out the total initial cost, in the opinion of the committee, leaving the \$1,200,000 eliminated loss as clear dividends.

For immediate needs the committee recommends:

That it be instructed to continue its work with an appropriation of \$750.

That it be empowered to employ a competent engineer as a highway overseer.

That it be instructed to hold a school of instruction in May for all road bosses, street commissioners and other highway officials.

That port districts, supplied with split log drags, be established in those

RESEARCH TRIPS ARRANGED

PHILADELPHIA—Authorities of the University of Pennsylvania Museum announced recently that one research expedition has been placed in a field in the island of Crete, and that plans had been completed and the money sub-scribed for expeditions to South America and the Philippine islands.

The committee pointed to a loss of

54 per cent of the farmers questioned,

according to the committee's findings, re-

ported that the worst roads between

their farms and Minneapolis markets

were within the limits of the city of Min-

neapolis where dirt streets are numerous.

That a house to house canvass of all

residents of the Minneapolis district be made for further data on tonnage, etc.

That the trade district of Minneapolis be made one large district in the adminis-

tration of highways, regardless of city, ward and county lines.

Results of the recent good roads census

and survey are given, with figures on

actual losses given by farmers.

A significant feature is the fact that

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CELEBRATION OF ARBOR DAY

ARBOR DAY SONG

(From Arbor Day Manual 1901)
Decorations—Secure stencils of the Charter oak, Washington elm and California giants. Draw in colors upon the board a border or branch of oak and acorns, or pine and cones. Upon rustic fruit stands place ferns or palms. Hanging baskets or vines at the windows add to the beauty of the room.

Air—“My Bouffe”
The breezes of spring wave the tree-tops
The flowers so sweet blossom again,
O, joyfully birds sing of springtime,
While flying o'er mountain and glen.

Chorus:
Sing here, sing there,
Sing of the springtime today, today,
Sing here, sing there,
Sing of the springtime today.

Do gloriouys country of freedom!
Our lives we will make pure and sweet
That giveth to us this bright springtime.
With hearts full of love we now greet.

Chorus:
Then shout for the oak in the Northland,
And answer, O South, with the palm,
And we who inherit this Union
Sing gaily our Nation's great psalm.

Chorus:

DRILL

The following may be given by six girls, says School Education. Each wears a crown made of colored leaves (cut from paper). Around her waist she wears a bright scarf of serice (or the color of the crown). In her hand each carries a branch of laurel.

FIRST PUPIL
(Green crown and sash)
A stately elm with leaves of green,
O'er-spreading far on high
Its canopy of fresh spring leaves
All hail the elm! I cry.

Second PUPIL
(Crown of pink and pink sash)
I'd crown the peach with blossoms pink
And fruit so delicious sweet;
Bending low the pale pink birds
Of the peach tree, I would greet.

THIRD PUPIL
(Red crown and sash)
The early leaves in the swamp,
So bright, so red are they,
My eye delights to gaze on these
Throughout the fresh spring day.

FIFTH PUPIL
(Grey crown and sash)
And the catkins seek and love
With early buds of grey;
Each silvery bud that new-born spring
Seems dearest every day.

SIXTH PUPIL
(Yellow crown and sash)
The yellow leaves of birch I like,
All fluttering in the breeze,
Twirling, twisting, chasing fast
And quivering as they please.

ALL REPEAT

We have a crown for every tree,
And beg each tree to stay;
Our boughs, unchanging as our hearts,
All wear this Arbor Day.

Music, “Marching Through Georgia.”
Branches wave and the six girls march
round in a circle, each depositing her
bough on a rustic flower stand. Sashes
(which have been tied about the waist
but loosely) are untied and grasped in
the hands about six inches from the ends.
All stand in line. Music changes to
“Hail Columbia.” 1. Sash held in front
horizontally, arms length. 2. Sash held
against waist horizontally. Repeat four
times. 3. Sash held above the head at
arms' length horizontally. 4. Sash resting
on head, held horizontally. Repeat
four times. 5. Hold sash perpendicular

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS HELPED

BOYS' and girls' agricultural clubs are organizations of young people, especially of country schools, who agree to study together about agriculture and domestic arts, make gardens for home and school, and make experiments for the improvement of the crops they grow.

Nearly all the great agricultural states of the middle West have had successful experience with boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. In some states many thousands of young people belong to them. In New England they have already gained recognition. Maine has made a beginning with several important clubs. These Maine clubs have held exhibitions to show the result of their work.

The Hon. Payson Smith, state superintendent of Maine schools, has sent out a circular in which he says:

“The superintendent of schools of each town will be glad to attend a meeting to help in the work of organizing. He will advise about school and home gardens and will help plan an exhibition of results. The teacher of the school will be glad to be a learner with the members while she leads in making plans for the work.

The instructors in agriculture of the high schools and academies will respond by letter and, when possible, in person for the purpose of giving instruction or assistance. The United States department of agriculture will send, free of cost, valuable pamphlets that will instruct the members on any phase of work that they may undertake.

“Not all clubs will do the same things. Some will have corn growing contests. Others will be interested in potato culture. Some will leave to each member his own choice. Some will work through home and others through school gardens. All will take up a study of things relative to agriculture. The girls will make a study of things relative to home making.

A school or a town or a group of towns through their clubs will hold ex-

hibitions to show what they are doing. They will display the fruit and vegetables they have grown, the bread, cake and sewing that they have perfected. Each club will formulate its own plans and rules. When several clubs or groups of towns form in contests a committee appointed for the purpose will make the rules.

The School Improvement League of Maine is an organization whose special aim is the betterment of the country school. The agricultural club is directly related to the work and plans of the league. If a school already has a league the agricultural contests may be carried on as an adjunct. If a school has no league the club work may be undertaken independently or better still, a league may be formed and the club work included as a part of its purpose.”

♦♦♦

BOYS' AMBITIONS

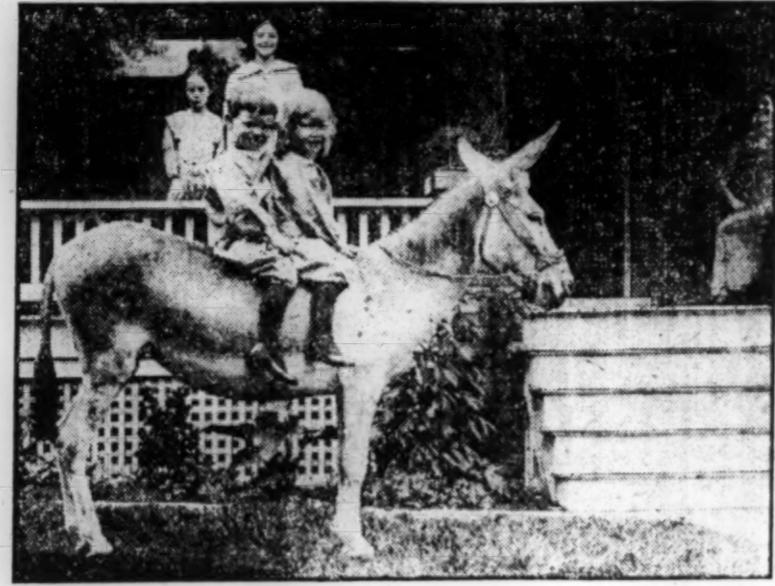
When a boy has ceased to wish to be a clown he desires to drive an engine, and when that ambition has passed his next want is to go to sea. It is curious to observe the uniformity of opinion among boys on these matters, says a writer in the Western Christian Advocate.

The sea is usually the boy's longest and most earnest dream. And it is not a little extraordinary that the hardest, the roughest and having regard to the routine of its discipline and the character of its members, the most prosaic of all callings, should stand at the very head of the professions as an inspiration of sentiment, of poetry and of romantic fancies. The sea has a charm for the young which men can only understand by becoming boys again in fancy.

Were it possible exactly to determine all that a lad dreams about the sea, the impulses which move him toward it, his ideas of life on board ship and the wonders of the world into which the mariner sails, we should find the picture wanting neither in humor nor in pathos.

A school or a town or a group of towns through their clubs will hold ex-

CAMERA CONTEST



Children of Kansas City, Mo., posing for a picture, two of them seated on a pet burro

THE smiling people pictured above have their home in Kansas City, Mo. Ruth Elizabeth Moss sends the photo, entitled “Posing for a Picture,” and the following little story:

The enclosed postcard shows a picture taken at our home that I believe will be of interest to children who read the Monitor. My name is Ruth Elizabeth Moss, aged 10, to my left is my cousin, Elsie Upton, who is 15 years old. On the burro are seated my two brothers, Paul William and Francis Jesse Moss, aged five and three years. The burro on which the boys are seated is as kind and gentle as a kitten and seems very happy when playing with children. He eats lots of things that children like, such as candy, loaf sugar, etc. He can climb a stairway in very graceful manner and does not hesitate to go into the house when permitted to do so. He seems to stand and listen carefully to what is said to him and his ears are always turned in the direction from which the sound comes, so that he can hear what is said to him, distinctly. He

seems to understand and enjoy what children say to him.”

Ruth wins this week's award. Honorable mention is given Joseph Flagg, Boston; Veta Wolcott, Fairview, Nev.; James McCall, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. B. Putney, U. S. S. Birmingham, Guanabacoa, Cuba; Gladys M. Edson, Whitman, Mass.; W. Herbert Keene, South Haven, Mass.; Mabel Haynes, Reesville, O.; K. P. Fallon, Chicopee, Mass.; A. L. Fuller, Ellwood City, Pa.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to “Children's Page,” The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

BIG ELEPHANTS SEEN AT HOME

THE elephant is the best known and at the same time the least known of all wild animals. The elephants seen in America are Indian elephants. They are undersized, even the largest of them. A full grown African elephant is nearly three times the size of Jumbo, which was the largest elephant ever brought to America. I have seen several specimens which stood over 13 feet, and which weighed at least twice as much as Jumbo, writes Mr. Akley in the New York World.

Next to the monkey, the elephant is the wisest and most intelligent of all animals. I am not saying this of the domesticated Indian elephant, but of the African elephant in his native state. And the African elephant is always a huge wild beast. He is never domesticated.

During the past two years that I spent in British East Africa and Uganda studying the elephant as he has lived for centuries, I learned several things about him that entitles him to be called the most intelligent of all animals, the monkey alone excepted. In many respects he surpasses the monkey.

Much to my surprise I discovered that the bull elephant is rarely a fighter. Indeed, there is little danger from him. These herds of elephants have cow leaders. The cows protect the bulls, and the moment they scent danger they crowd around them in order to prevent them from being shot. If they can see the hunters they will charge them, leaving enough of their number to guard the bulls.

Their sense of smell is very acute. They can detect the presence of a man a thousand yards off, but unless he is moving they can't see him, even if he is within 100 yards. When they catch a whiff of wind tainted by man the cow elephants charge in that direction, and it is a hundred to one that they will locate the person.

These African elephants have many signals which they use to communicate among themselves. For instance, when a cow gets the wind of a hunter she signals “on guard,” and immediately every elephant in the herd stops grazing, and listens with trunk to the ground.

Even when a shot among them causes a stampede and the forest resounds with the first crash of their moving, they can disappear without making the slightest noise. They can move so silently that I have often come within 15 or 20 yards of a big beast, mistaking his trunk and forefeet for trees in the jungle.

On several occasions the beasts receded so quickly and so quietly that I lost them altogether.

When they want to they can make more noise than any animals in the world. A herd of 200 or 300 will trample down an entire native village and all the farms around it with noises that can only be compared to an earthquake.

Again a herd will slide through the forest so quietly that you can't hear them 10 yards away. As their senses

smell and hearing are acute, they rarely fall into the elephant pits which the natives dig to capture them. I don't suppose one pit in a hundred accomplishes this mission. When the elephants go through the forests they hold their trunks close to the ground, and by tapping every now and then they can detect any pit, no matter how skilfully concealed.

The moment they strike any ground that is the least bit suspicious they tap it carefully and make wide detours. Of course when a herd is stampeded they haven't time to investigate the ground, and then they sometimes fall into the pits.

The generally accepted theory that the calves are only to be found with cows is also a fallacy. The cows are the leaders and the fighters of the herds, so it is only natural that they should turn over their offspring to be cared for by the bulls when they themselves are busy. And that is exactly the case.

I have seen bull elephants playing with the calves and looking after them on numerous occasions. The fact that you see a couple of calves does not indicate that a cow is close by. Their papa may be in charge of them.

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CHARLIE'S ERRAND

CHILD'S OWN FLOWER GARDEN

best in sandy soil and the sunniest part of the garden.

If there is a chance to have climbing plants, morning glories, scarlet runner beans, moon flowers and wild cucumber vines should always be in the child's garden. The morning glories open their flowers about dawn and close them again usually in the early afternoon. Moonflowers open their blossoms in the early evening. Scarlet runner beans are specially pretty because of their beautiful flowers and the strangely colored seeds which they produce.

Another interesting climber, but not as big a one as those just mentioned, is the balloon vine. This does not have very conspicuous flowers, but the seed pods are interesting because they seem to be full of air.

The nicotiana opens its long tubular flowers in the early evening and scents the air for a considerable space with delicious perfume.

No child's garden would be complete without sunflowers. There are several kinds. The common one often has flower heads larger around than a dinner plate. This plant, however, is rather a coarse grower and requires a good deal of space. Marigolds will grow anywhere. They are loved by every child who likes yellow flowers. The four o'clocks are most interesting because they close their flowers about the middle of the afternoon. Petunias produce great quantities of blossoms from early summer until autumn comes around. Verbenas do the same thing.

There are a lot of flowers that grow quickly, and can be counted on to have many blossoms. One of these is the magnolia. This is an especial favorite, not because of its color, which is only a yellowish green with tiny spots of red, but because of its pleasing perfume. If two or three sowings of this plant are made, abundance of flowers can be had until the autumn.

The nasturtium is perhaps the greatest favorite of all children. There are climbing and dwarf varieties. The climbing ones are the best because they usually produce many more flowers than the dwarf varieties. The odd-shaped flowers make very pretty bouquets, and the seeds, if picked green enough, make good pickles. If a little girl wants to have a party, all she has to do is to put some nasturtium flowers or young leaves between thin bread and butter to make very nice sandwiches. The poppy is another great favorite. It will grow anywhere. The only trouble is that its flowers do not last very long, but a great quantity of flowers can be had by cutting the heads every day.

Portulaca is one of the most brilliant flowers that the child can raise. It does

LITTLE PROBLEM

9. Mrs. Thompson ordered four quarts of milk from her milkman, who had eight quarts in his can, but no measure by which he could measure it. Mrs. Thompson had two jugs, one able to hold five quarts and the other three quarts. The milkman said that he could not measure four quarts with these, but Mrs. Thompson's little boy Charlie showed him how to do it. How did he do it?

Answer to Little Problem No. 8—The clock would take 60 seconds to strike 12. Between the first stroke and the sixth stroke there were five intervals of time, each interval being six seconds. Between the first and the twelfth stroke there were 11 intervals of time, each of six seconds, so that the clock would take 66 seconds to strike 12. Children's Encyclopedia.

♦♦♦

LARGEST FLOWERS

The largest flower in the world is said to be the “rafflesia,” a native of Sumatra. The flower is named after Sir Stamford Raffles. The great plant is composed of five round petals, the color of a common brick, each petal measuring a foot across. They are covered with numerous irregular lines, with yellowish and white swellings. The petals are about a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of the latter bearing the stamens.

The cup of the “rafflesia” is filled with a fleshy disc, the upper surface of which is covered with projections like miniature cows' horns. The cup, when it is free from its contents, will hold about 13 pints. The flower weighs nearly 16 pounds, and is very thick, the petals measuring three quarters of an inch through. —Wichita Eagle.

♦♦♦

FINGER PLAY

Begin With Thumb

This is the mother, kind and dear;
This is the father, standing near;
This is the brother, straight and tall;

This is the sister, who wears a shawl,
This is the baby, the smallest of all.

If you have a baby in your home, let the children feel that it is a privilege, not a task, to love, and care for it. Let them know that they are partly responsible for the kind of man or woman the baby will one day become, and share with you the feeling of ownership.—Progressive Teacher.

♦♦♦

NO TIME TO DREAM

When I get a whipping,” said mischievous Ed,

“It makes me so tingle and wriggle

and twitch

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CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The twenty-first season of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra will be brought to a close by an unusually imposing program on Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20. For these occasions the orchestra will have the assistance of the Apollo's Musical Club in Beethoven's great symphony, No. 9 in D minor, with the choral finale on Schiller's "Hymn to Joy" and in selections from Elgar's dramatic cantata, "Caractacus." The solo parts in these two works will be taken by Miss Florence Jinkie, soprano; Mme. Nevada Van der Veer, alto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Frederick Weld, baritone. In addition to the above, Mr. Stock will conduct Wagner's patriotic and pompous "Kaisermarsch" and the deeply devotional prelude to "Parsifal." Altogether it is one of the most impressive programs of the year and will make a brilliant close to a successful season.

Mme. Lillian Nordica will give her only Chicago recital of the season in Orchestra hall on Sunday, April 21, assisted by Myron W. Whitney, basso. Each will be heard in groups of songs and operatic selections and the first part will close with the duet from Mozart's "Magic of Figaro."

Before returning to Europe Alexander Schubald, violinist, will give a farewell concert at Ziegfeld theater on Thursday evening, April 18, presenting all of the 24 Paganini caprices for solo violin.

The Aborn opera company opens its annual spring season of grand opera in English at McVicker's theater on Sunday, April 14. Verdi's "Aida" has been chosen for the first week of the season. Other operas to be presented during the season are "Loehengrin," "Tosca," "Lucia," "Magnum," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Hansel and Gretel," and "Il Trovatore."

STUDIO NOTES

Miss Ella Mills, pianist of the American conservatory, gives a recital at Kimball Hall this afternoon, assisted by Mrs. Eleanor Capps Hostler, soprano.

Last week Mrs. Sibyl Sammis MacDermid, soprano, gave recitals in Pots-

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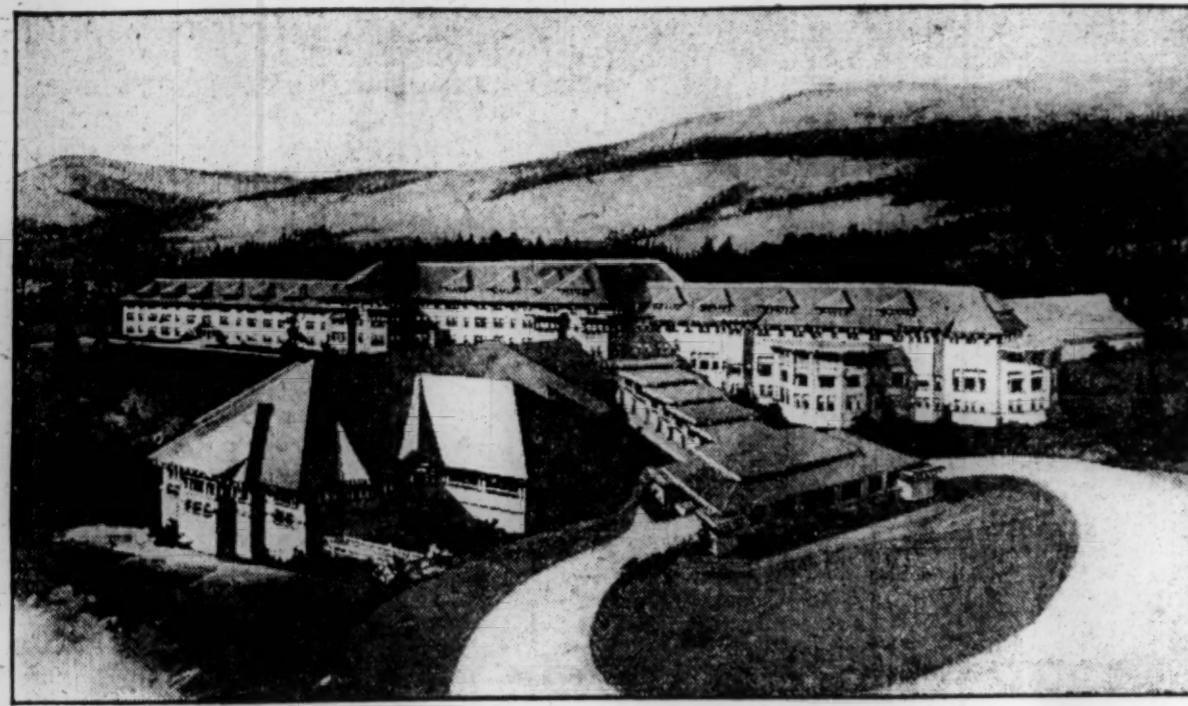
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HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN



New Grand Canyon hotel, in Yellowstone park, where the Hotel Men's Benefit Association of the United States and Canada will hold its convention this year

Members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada and their families located in the East and middle West and along the Pacific coast will assemble in Chicago on July 7 and leave the same day in a special train de luxe for the Yellowstone National park, where the annual convention of the organization is to be held this year.

Details of the trip have just been announced. The complete Yellowstone park tour will be made, with an extra day provided for at Grand canyon, and the outing will culminate in the annual meeting July 15 at the New Grand Canyon hotel, completed last year and which is said to have the distinction of occupying a more beautiful place than any other resort hotel in the world.

The Grand Canyon hotel was built and furnished at a cost exceeding \$500,000 and has all the latest improvements, including many special features such as a steam laundry in connection, a supply of purest spring water piped to all rooms, an ice making plant, vacuum cleaning plant, cold storage and a luxurious "lounge" or sun room 175x85 feet, in which the annual meeting will be held. The hotel has 375 guest rooms, handsomely furnished. Four other large, well conducted hotels are located in the park at the chief points of interest.

The Northern Pacific is arranging to provide a handsomely equipped train for the party, embodying every high class feature. It is expected that upward of 200 people will make this trip and they will probably be joined either en route or at the park by a number of hotel men with their friends and families from the states west of the Mississippi.

It will be one of the largest conventions that has taken place in Yellowstone park in recent years and railway officials claim that the hotel men's trip to the park will be one of the best advertisements the entire Northwest has had, by reason of the praises which they will sound after their return.

OAKLAND PREPARES FOR FAIR

When the President of the United States presses the button in the executive mansion at Washington that will open the Panama Pacific international exposition at San Francisco in 1915, Oakland will be ready. Preparations that are being made in that city to assist in the entertainment of the exposition throngs were brought to attention a week ago when prominent citizens of the state attended a luncheon within the walls of the new and magnificent Hotel Oakland.

This structure cost \$1,250,000, not counting the cost of land and the furnishings that are to be installed. It is one of the most beautiful hotels in the country, will contain 500 sleeping rooms and have the most up-to-date accommodations of any hotel yet erected.

One prominent corner of the city individuals or firms are erecting office structures, apartment houses or hotels. The Southern Pacific Company is erecting a handsome new passenger station at a cost of \$300,000.

The waterfront, one of the busy shipping centers of the Pacific coast, will be extended to twice its present capacity by the time of the exposition, it has been announced.

SOUTH AMERICA'S CHARM

Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb say in their descriptive booklet on South America, "If you can't go to South America don't talk to any one who has ever been there. The friend who is back from Brazil will make you restless with memories of sea and sun and palm trees; of the color and chance of life in the tropics; of the silent forests of the Orinoco and Amazon; of lazy days in Rio looking out over the most beautiful harbor in the world; the thousand-mile prairies of the Argentine; of vast provinces of blossoming wheat; of great modern cities with their blazing avenues of electric lights, of restaurants, opera houses and theaters; of docks and jetties at which the swift steamers of the world pour forth a countless tide of immigrants; of a wonderful land of the future and the new life of a new people under the Southern Cross."

A card addressed to Leon Colver of the Raymond & Whitcomb company, Boston, will bring a fund of detailed information, most valuable to the prospective tourist.

CHEF FOR THE COPEY-PLAZA

M. Eugene Lapertuque, the noted French chef who opened the Plaza in New York, and who now resides at his old home in France, will shortly return to this country, says the Daily Hotel Reporter. M. Lapertuque has been induced by Mr. Sterry to return to America for the express purpose of organizing the culinary department of the new Copley-Plaza hotel shortly to be opened in Boston, Mass., under the same management as the Plaza in New York.

PENOBSCOT RIVER TRAVEL

Navigations on the Penobscot river is now open to Bangor, Me. The triple-screw turbine steamship, Belfast and Camden, are now in commission on the Bangor line of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, and leave Foster's wharf, Boston, at 5 p.m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays for Rockland and all points on the Penobscot river to Bangor. Connection is made at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and points on Penobscot bay.

COALING THE WORLD'S SHIPS

The interruption of the coal supply in England brought out some interesting estimates as to where the world's great vessels, both navy and mercantile, obtain their fuel. About 1,000,000 tons of coal was supplied last year to vessels

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Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following officers relieved from duty at the institution specified, effective July 1, and then proceed to join their proper station: Capt. H. E. Yates, infantry, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Capt. R. D. Carter, eighth infantry, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Capt. S. R. Cleaves, first cavalry, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington; Capt. W. T. Patten, thirteenth infantry, University of Washington, Seattle; Capt. M. C. Mumma, second cavalry, State University of Iowa, Iowa City; First Lieut. W. St. J. Jersey, Jr., the Citadel, Charleston.

Capt. G. H. McMaster, thirtieth infantry, and First Lieut. J. Gaston, tenth infantry, are placed on list of detached officers.

Lieut. Jersey is assigned to the tenth infantry, effective July 1, he will be assigned to a company by commanding officer of that regiment.

Capt. R. G. Paxton, tenth cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q M. D.

Capt. F. B. Hennessy, third field artillery, is detailed to aviation duty with the signal corps and will proceed to College Park, Md.

Capt. T. M. Robins, corps engrs., in addition to his duties, will report in person to the commandant, engineer school, Washington barracks, D. C.

Capt. F. W. Hershier, fifth cavalry, will report to Col. W. E. Wilder, fifth cavalry, president of an army retiring board at Honolulu.

First Lieut. F. T. Cruse, first field artillery, is relieved from duty at Columbus barracks, O., and will report to the superintendent U. S. military academy, Aug. 24.

Leave for two months granted Capt. R. D. Carter, eighth infantry.

First Lieut. J. C. Stoe, corps engrs., relieved in the office of the chief of engineers, assigned with second battalion of engineers.

Col. John V. R. Hoff, medical corps, retired from active service April 11.

Capt. J. M. Hayes, tenth infantry, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York.

First-Lieut. E. T. Cox, eleventh cavalry, to Memphis, Tenn.

Leave for 15 days granted Capt. H. C. Pillsbury, medical corps.

First Lieut. W. R. Dead, medical corps, leave of absence extended 10 days.

Lieut.-Col. F. Perkins, infantry, recently promoted from major, will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander T. D. Parker, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; granted leave six months.

Lieutenant E. S. Scranton, to the Oregon as executive officer.

Medical Inspector O. D. Norton; detached fleet surgeon, United States Pacific fleet; home, wait orders.

Medical Inspector G. B. Wilson, to receiving ship, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Surgeon C. M. DeValin, detached marine recruiting station, New York, N. Y., to fleet surgeon, United States Pacific fleet.

Surgeon C. E. Riggs, detached the Washash, to receiving ship, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Surgeon W. T. McNiff, to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Surgeon Lewis Morris, detached the Hancock; to marine recruiting station, New York, N. Y.

Surgeon G. L. Angeny, detached the Indiana, to receiving ship, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Connor, detached the Princeton, home, wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Parham, detached naval medical school, Washington, D. C., to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Boatswain Christopher Murray, detached Connecticut; to receiving ship, navy yard, New York, N. Y., connection the Alabama.

Chief Machinist R. E. Nourse, detached the Massachusetts; to New York Shipbuilding Company, connection the Arkansas and on board when commissioned.

Chief Machinist W. C. Gray, detached the Indiana; to the Massachusetts.

Paymaster's Clerk S. B. Deal, appointed

FINANCE LIKELY TO BE DEBATED IN HOME RULE BILL

NAVY NOTES

The Maryland will remain at San Diego until May 1, and will visit Santa Monica bay from May 2 to May 12.

She will then proceed to the Mare Island yard to remain until June 4.

The Paducah and the Eagle will leave the surveying grounds in West Indian waters June 15 and proceed to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. F. W. Hershier, fifth cavalry, will report to Col. W. E. Wilder, fifth cavalry, president of an army retiring board at Honolulu.

First-Lieut. E. T. Cox, eleventh cavalry, to Memphis, Tenn.

Leave for 15 days granted Capt. H. C. Pillsbury, medical corps.

First Lieut. W. R. Dead, medical corps, leave of absence extended 10 days.

Lieut.-Col. F. Perkins, infantry, recently promoted from major, will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned.

The Nationalist newspapers of Ireland on the whole consider the government's home rule bill as satisfactory, although some of them profess to regard it as not being final.

TRAVEL

TOURS TO EUROPE

Select limited parties sailing June 28, 60-day tour, \$435.00; June 29, 72-day tour, \$490.00.

Invisible Conductor System Tours

69 Days, \$260. England, France,

Germany, Italy; 55-Day Tour,

\$240. England, Scotland, France

and Switzerland.

Highest class. Best hotels throughout.

Call or send for copy our European booklet describing above and many other tours.

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222 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

Gates Tours 20th Year

ALASKA YOSEMITE PARK EUROPE

Automobile Tour through Rural England; limited parties; many new features; send for program.

GATES TOURS, TOLEDO, OHIO

W. H. EAVES

1000 Wash. St., Boston

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Canadian Northern Steamship Line, Ltd., James Street, Montreal

MISS GRACE N. MILLER (Principal of the Brooklyn Culture Courses) has three new classes for the summer. Early application imperative. 8 countries, 70 days, \$500. 1805 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC COAST & CANADIAN ROCKIES

Round trip tickets at the special fares on sale

April 26 to May 2—May 14-15-16-20-21

Magnificent scenery, Excellent Service, Splendid Hotels at important stop-over points. Fast steamers on Puget Sound.

Write for "PACIFIC COAST TOURS" and details of fares and service.

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1000 Wash. St., Boston

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Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

THE NEW OCEAN HOUSE
SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS.

Hotel de luxe
OF THE FAMOUS
NORTH SHORE.

SUPERB WATER VIEWS, UNSURPASSED BATHING,
SAFE SAILING, ROWING AND FISHING.
Music by Soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Season of 1912 begins Saturday, June 15

Bookings and all requests for information should be made at the Executive Offices, 673 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. Telephone B. B. 3676. E. R. GRABOW COMPANY

*The New Ocean House will be open for inspection
April 19*



Hotel Puritan
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

The Distinctive Boston House

and one of the most inviting hotels in the world to those who demand the best. Several desirable rooms and suites at modest prices. Hotel booklet, with guide to Boston and vicinity, or "The Story of New England" will be mailed on request.

C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

Cottage Park Hotel

A SOCIAL HOME

AN IDEAL PLACE for spring or summer recreation. It is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore, with elevated grounds, acres of lawns, groves of grand old trees, with all the modern conveniences and amusements usually found at a first-class resort; two yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with tennis courts, showing all the fine croquet and tennis courts; also garage, tennis and all distilling elements excluded; the patronage of nationalities objectionable; no smoking, no dancing, no soliciting; rates moderate considering high quality of accommodations offered; booklet giving rates, references, and how to get there by AUTO, O. F. BELCHER, WINTHROP, MASS.

Hotel Westminster
Copley Square . . . BOSTON
C. A. GLEASON

Hotel Bartol
Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainesboro St.
Near Conservatory of Music, Boston
Opera House, Symphony Hall
Rooms single or en suite
HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors,
ALSO OF
PEASANT HOME
(Summer Season)
Georges' Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

TROUT AND SALMON FISHING
In the Green Mountains of Vermont
SIX large lakes, miles of streams where you can catch brook trout, lake trout, salmon and golden trout. Trout average 12 to 18 inches. The greatest fish in New England; a summer resort up among the Green Mountain woods of Vermont; pleasant walks and drives; village of George's Mills with many comfortable plumbing; good boats and capable guides; no black flies or mosquitoes; the famous cold spring; recreation, fishing, shooting, boating, COLD SPRING CAMPS, Forest Lake, Averill, Vt. C. M. Quimby, Proprietor and Manager.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

BOOK reviews written by the children of the upper grades are a feature of the work in English literature, language and reading at the Everett school in South Boston, of which Myron T. Pritchard is master. Having found that the great masses of people who read books cannot tell, when they have finished one, who wrote it, what its name is, or give a very clear idea of what it is about, he made an outline to be followed by the teachers to develop among the children a more intelligent understanding of what they read.

"Alice in Wonderland" is one of the supplementary books recommended by the school committee of Boston, and the sixth grade girls of Miss Sarah C. Lincoln have read it recently. On Wednesday she called upon Beulah to tell the first important thing to state in describing a book. Beulah said it was the name, and gave it. Ruth gave the second important thing, the fact that it was written by Lewis Carroll. Next the statement was made that it was a book of fiction, and Josephine and Helen recalled some of the other classes into which books are divided—history, science, travel, geography, biography, poetry. These they found it was necessary to know, so that in going to a library or book store they would know just where to look for what they wanted. Marian gave the leading characters of the book, Alice, the king and queen, the duchess, the white rabbit; and Rose named other characters in the book. A second Rose briefly outlined the story. When it came to the adventures there were so many and they were so important that she scarcely knew what to do with them, but she was helped out and brought to a good finish. The book itself having been disposed of, the next thing in order was an estimate of its worth. Lois declared it to be an excellent book, for the reason that it was easy to understand, and she liked it because Alice was just about as she is. Marian found it amusing. General remarks were next in order. These were to bring out the moral or any with angry words. This reminds me that

"with love no wrong can ever change to hate."

Mildred, summing up "Heidi," says: I think "Heidi" is a very interesting story and not only interesting but it teaches us how we can do good for others. I like it where she sings for her grandmother. I have never had the chance to tell the story, for I haven't any younger brother or sister, but I often think, "If I could only be as good and thoughtful as Heidi I would be." The person that wrote the story must have been thoughtful for she certainly has made many happy by showing them how to be thoughtful.

—ooo—

When the girls of the Everett school entered the building last Monday morning after the spring vacation a flutter of happiness spread among them, for there, standing in the hall, was Mr. Pritchard, who had been away for two months, down in Florida. They beamed their welcome upon him then. And afterward, when they went up into the big assembly hall, as it is their custom to do on Monday morning, and gave quotations from the poets, which is always a feature of the exercises, almost every girl in the room stood up, indicating she had a contribution to the morning's feast of good things. The first one began, "Old friends are best," whereat just 15 or 16 sat down, for that was just what they were going to say, but later they thought of something different, such as "There is no friend like the old friend," and stood up again. All the quotations were taken from the works of the five poets, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Tennyson. "It is beautiful," said Mr. Pritchard afterwards, "to see how they apply the sentiments in the poems."

The master of a school in another part of the city visited the Everett not long ago. He came with a strong prejudice against the work with the poets that is carried on there, but instead of staying only the bare half hour that he had intended he remained all morning and came back for the afternoon. He was completely won over. The children did understand the sentiments, he found, and so applied them that they became great building blocks of character.

—ooo—

The fourth grade boys and girls of



**Hotel
Somerset**

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for balls, banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

IT'S AN EASY WAY TO LIVE

COMFORTABLE AND ECONOMICAL
Largest Apartment Hotel in New England. At Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge, overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin, 15 minutes from Shopping District and Theaters.

SUPERIOR DINING AND CAFE SERVICE
Table d'Hotel or a la Carte. Suites of one, two and three rooms with baths, unfurnished. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager. Telephone 2680 Cambridge.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Lincoln House

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

WILL OPEN ON

Saturday, June 22, 1912

FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON

ROBERT B. WARDWELL, Manager

Open APRIL 19th (Patriots' Day) for inspection and engagement of rooms.

250 ROOMS 150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQ., BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. E. and N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.

European Plan. Cafe, Private Dining Rooms A comfortable hotel with large rooms and comfortable accommodations. HARRY L. ELLIOTT, Manager.

Shattuck Inn

Uniquely situated on the easterly slope of Mount Monadnock in the pine belt of southern New Hampshire. House and furnishings all 50 years old. Rooms 18 to 25 dollars per day; 29 rooms with open fire, steam heated throughout; electric lights; hardwood floors. Everything the best at very moderate rates. E. C. SHATTUCK, Proprietor.

JAFFREY, N. H.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

WATERBURY INN Waterbury, Vermont. Modern in every detail. Open fire, large sunny rooms. All winter sports here. WILLIAM F. DAVIS.

"with love no wrong can ever change to hate."

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—ooo—

The Dearborn school in Roxbury have presented to the primary children neat paper boxes which they made. The boxes are to be used to hold certain materials used in arithmetic work. It is difficult to tell who are the more pleased with them, the little donors or the ones who received the gifts. The boxes were made in the manual training lessons under the direction of Miss Katharine A. Regan. Numerous pleasing and useful things have been made this year—memorandum pads, pocket pads, clipping files, needle books, calendars and other things suitable for small fingers. Things not unlike these have been made at home by little people under the direction of some older person, but the methods of procedure were entirely different. The things made in school were planned as carefully in their way as any house. They are made from working drawings, carefully planned and thought out, and executed by the children. The work of construction followed. The work increased in complexity as the children advanced in understanding, but the basic rules learned in the lower

Copley Square Hotel

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Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

BROOKLINE SOCIETY MEMBERS WHO ARE IN PLAY



Performers who are producing *Lily's Elizabethan comedy "Endymion"* at the Hotel Somerset to support pupils in Simmons College

**TAU BETA GIVES
AMATEUR PLAY
FOR STUDENT FUND**

Lily's "Endymion" will have an amateur performance this afternoon and to-night at Hotel Somerset, when the Tau Beta Society of Brookline, presents the Elizabethan comedy for the benefit of the Tau Beta Beta scholarship fund, which maintains a graduate of the Brookline high school at Simmons College.

Miss Ruth Burchenal of the festival committee of the Playground Association of America, has rehearsed the play which has a notable amateur cast. In true Elizabethan style the play will be reviewed by Queen Elizabeth, who will be impersonated by Mrs. Joseph Foster White of Brookline. The costumes of the period will be used.

The Chelsea schools closed yesterday for a week's vacation. They will reopen on Monday, April 22.

SMITH COLLEGE CHANGES MARKS

Announcement that the department of literature, science of arts at the University of Michigan has established a system of marks in five grades, like that

which is used in Harvard College, is

followed by the announcement of a similar change at Smith College.

John Craig, Jr., Miss Edith Faxon, Miss Edith Plummer, Miss Evelyn Aldrich, Miss Jessica Weems and Miss Alice Esmond.

The patrons are: Mrs. Andrew Adie, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss Katharine Lee Bates, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Mrs. Hugh Cabot, Miss Mary Coes, Mrs. Philip Dexter, Miss Augusta Lamb, Mrs. George S. Mumford, Mrs. Summer B. Pearn, Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Mrs. William T. Sedgwick, Mrs. James H. Stannard, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. A. L. K. Volkmann, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Miss Mary P. Winsor, Mrs. Robert Winsor.

THREE RESCUED AT EVERETT FIRE

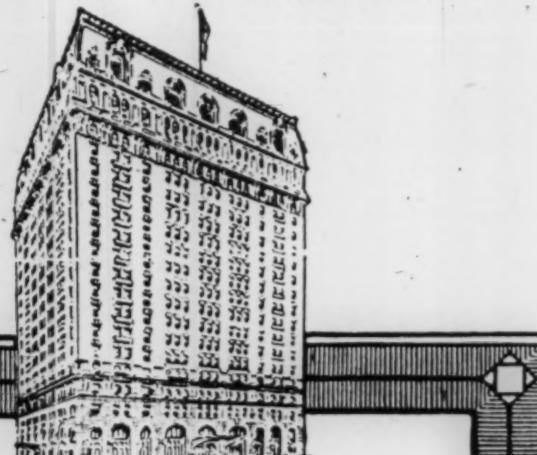
Three persons were rescued at a fire at 51 Autumn street, Everett, Friday evening, a dwelling house occupied on the first floor by Dennis H. Keeffe, his wife and two children, Leonard and John. The damage sustained was about \$2000. Fred W. Sargent, who lives opposite, and William E. Emerton, with his brother Albert, who live near, assisted in removing Mrs. Keeffe and the children.

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Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

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WESTERN



Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.

RATES:

One Person	Per Day	Two persons	Per Day
Room with detached	\$2 to \$3	Room with detached	\$3 to \$5
Bath	\$2 to \$3	Bath	\$3 to \$5
Room with private	\$3 to \$5	Room with private	\$3 to \$5
Bath	\$3 to \$5	Bath	\$3 to \$5
Connecting rooms and suites	as desired		

LA SALLE AT MADISON ST. - CHICAGO



Merchants Hotel

Saint Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager



HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District.

CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE

Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.

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or, if preferred, a representative
will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

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BROOKLINE ALLSTON
Coolidge's Corner Tel. 1528 Brookline 678 Brighton Commonwealth & Harvard Ave.
BOSTON OPPOSITE PARK ST. SUBWAY STATION
OFFICE 129 TREMONT ST. AND 47 WINTER ST.



FOR SALE—FISHER HILL.

NEW TWO STORY HOUSE of cement over tile construction, containing 10 rooms and 2 baths. House has many modern features, such as fireless cooker, Rand instantaneous hot water heater, private telephone system, screened piazza, sleeping porch. Thermostat with automatic time attachment. Living room is 22x12 feet and opens on brick piazza on lawn level; the lot contains 12,000 square feet and will accommodate a large garage. For other particulars see SAVAGE.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
An excellent opportunity to rent. House well back on a lot of over 25,000 ft. land, with many fruit and shade trees and large stable. House has been completely renovated, has large dormer windows, modern bathroom, etc. Rent \$100 per month.

CHESTNUT HILL

CEMENT HOUSE, containing 13 rooms and 2 baths, room, kitchen and bath with all tiled, open fireplaces, large billiard room; conservatory and outside sleeping porch. In a very fine location. Rent only \$100 per month.

SAVAGE.

WILL YOU CONSIDER EXCHANGING
ANY NOV IMPROVED or unimproved property you may have anywhere within 10 miles of Boston for absolutely free investment property in Brookline, located within 5 miles of Coolidge's Corner. If interested, I will be glad to give figures showing income and expenses. I have several brick apartment buildings, all leased, that would show net return of from 15% to 20%.

MY BROOKLINE AND ALLSTON OFFICES
Will be open PATRIOTS' DAY, APRIL 19th

BROOKLINE—HENRY W. SAVAGE—ALLSTON

SAN DIEGO PLANS FOR FIRST GOVERNMENT BOTANIC GARDEN

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Active work has begun to secure for San Diego the first and only botanic garden maintained by the government in the United States, a garden which will rival that at Kew, Eng., and be the greatest of its kind in America.

This garden would contain, under suitable glass and lath houses, specimens of every known plant in the world. Those of known economic use would be utilized for experiments by chemists who seek new uses for woods and fibers and new places for the waste and by-products of trees and shrubs of every kind. This garden will, it is believed here, and every effort is being made to get it for San Diego, employ many men. It will cover a good many acres of ground and will be supported by the government forest service for experimentation work, really novel features.

OLD GRANITE PILLAR MARKS EXACT CENTER OF ATLANTA

ATLANTA—Atlanta's exact center is marked by a granite pillar in the northeast corner of the old union depot. That pillar has stood there for 65 years, as it was located in 1847. It is about six feet high and about eight inches square. On two sides are the letters W. & A. and two noughts, indicating that it is not only the center of Atlanta, but the first of the mile posts of the Western & Atlantic railroad.

The reason why Atlanta has this granite hub is because when the city was first chartered in 1847 it was a perfect circle, with a mile radius from the granite pillar. Later on the circle became one mile and a quarter, then still later one mile and a half, and finally a mile and three quarters. All the while the granite pillar in the union depot was the exact center.

A few years ago Atlanta outgrew its largest and latest circle when the limits were extended and Greater Atlanta was

NEW FRENCH LINER,
MAURETANIA RIVAL,
DEVELOPS 27 KNOTS

NEW YORK—Speed trials of the New French liner France, which will sail on her maiden voyage from Havre to New York next Saturday, took place off Saint Nazaire, France, on Friday, and show, according to cabled reports, that there is added to the transatlantic fleet a vessel that, in speed, is in the same class as the Cunarders. Mauretania and Lusitania. The Mauretania's fastest day's run averaged 27.4 knots an hour, and the Lusitania has done nearly as well.

As the great Cunarders and the French liner will sail on the same day of the week from the other side, transatlantic races will probably result.

Until the coming of the great French ship there was no merchant vessel afloat that could even approach the Mauretania and the Lusitania in fast steaming.

In the telegram to Paul Faguet, the

general agent in New York of the French line, it was stated that the France averaged 26.5 knots on her trial spins, and that at times her speed was 27 knots. At no time did the speed indicators of the new liner show a speed of less than 26 knots.

The France's performance shows that she will be by far the fastest steamship plying between New York and the European mainland, and that her only rivals will be the Mauretania and the Lusitania.

It is of course against all transatlantic regulations for liners in that trade to race, yet, it is certain that when the France and one of the fast Cunarders leave the other side on the same Saturday, as they surely will do soon, Captain Turner and Captain Charles of the Cunarders and Captain Poncelet, who is to command the France, will do their utmost to land their passengers in New York in time for a Thursday dinner.

The France is in every respect the finest ocean liner ever turned out by French shipbuilders. Like the big Cunarders, she has four great red funnels, and like them she has quadruple screws. Her engines are of both the turbine and the reciprocating type, an arrangement education committee recently.

Classified Real Estate

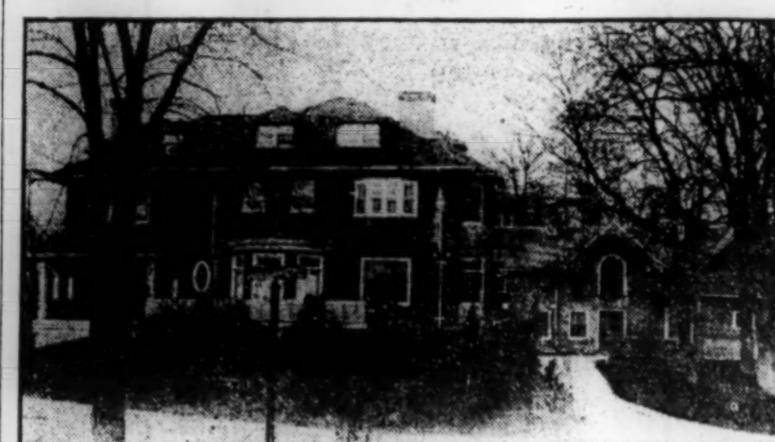
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or, if preferred, a representative
will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Frank A. Russell
Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance
EXCLUSIVELY IN
BROOKLINE



RESERVOIR DISTRICT

FOR SALE—This attractive corner estate, in one of Boston's most beautiful suburbs; house is thoroughly built and contains 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, dressing rooms, etc.; hardwood floors and finish, electric lights, 6 fireplaces, good heating facilities. Stable has room for several horses, carriages and coachman's room. About 34,000 sq. ft. of land, artistically arranged with many trees and shrubs.

JUST LISTED

A Good Investment
FOR SALE—Three-apartment house in a fine residential section of Brookline; 6 and 7 rooms, bath, all built-in, good heating, etc. Good location, prompt paying tenants on leases; will naturally show a net return of 20%. An unusual opportunity for a small investor.

RUSSELL.

HOUSE and GARAGE

FOR SALE—Cement house with 11 rooms, reception hall and 5 bathrooms; finished in mahogany; inlaid, oak and mahogany; billiard room and man's room in basement; garage; private cleaning service to every room, private telephone system throughout house, the finest plumbing, hot-water heating and interior fixtures. Fireproof garage and laundry.

RUSSELL.

BEACON STREET

FOR SALE—Three-story brick house, modern in all its appointments. In room 2 1/2 rooms, hardwood floors and finish, kitchen on stone floor, rear porch, etc. Offered at a great reduction as estate must be settled.

RUSSELL.

For Sale or To Let

Moderately priced estate, conveniently situated in Brookline; parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, 7 bedrooms and modern bath; oak floors and finish, electric lights, 3 fireplaces. OVER 10,000 sq. ft. of land.

RUSSELL.

PATRIOTS' DAY

Our Coolidge Corner Office (1321 Beacon Street, Brookline) will be open ALL DAY on FRIDAY, APRIL 19th.

506 Old South Building, Boston (Tel. 110 Main)

1321 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner (Tel. 1750 Brookline)

219 Washington St., Brookline Village (Tel. 4240 Brookline)

Automobile and Carriage Service at Coolidge Corner Office.

Boylston Street Subway Now Under Construction

Do you realize that this Subway will actually bring Allston within 10 or 12 minutes running time from Park Street, the same as Massachusetts Avenue at the present time?

This means enormous increase in land values in this territory.

For sale, the only remaining large tract on Commonwealth avenue, containing about 350,000 sq. ft.

This land is suitable for immediate development or for investment. Terms to suit. Full commission paid to brokers.

W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

of some of the new American warships.

The tonnage of the new liner is 27,000 or 5000 tons less than that of the Mauretania and Lusitania. Her length is 732 feet or 58 feet less than the Cunarders.

Old Marthasville was renamed Atlanta in 1845. In 1847 the new city received its charter, and as the limit was a circle there had to be some definite center from which to measure, and the stone pillar was set up in the northeast corner of the depot. From it all measurements were made to ascertain what property was within the city limits, and this was no easy task, for the line of the circle could follow no streets, and not only could it not cross them, but divided lots and sometimes the houses on them. The line of the old circle are still marked upon the city map as points from which to calculate distance.

Atlanta's exact center is marked by a granite pillar in the northeast corner of the old union depot. That pillar has stood there for 65 years, as it was located in 1847. It is about six feet high and about eight inches square. On two sides are the letters W. & A. and two noughts, indicating that it is not only the center of Atlanta, but the first of the mile posts of the Western & Atlantic railroad.

The reason why Atlanta has this granite hub is because when the city was first chartered in 1847 it was a perfect circle, with a mile radius from the granite pillar. Later on the circle became one mile and a quarter, then still later one mile and a half, and finally a mile and three quarters. All the while the granite pillar in the union depot was the exact center.

A few years ago Atlanta outgrew its largest and latest circle when the limits were extended and Greater Atlanta was

created. The city is no longer a circle, but the limits ramify into all sorts of angles, rectangles and quadrangles.

The old granite pillar is, therefore, now the center of Greater Atlanta only theoretically. It is still the center, however, when rates for cabs and drays are made.

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THE LOS ANGELES WAY

7 83 %
100 ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS
PAYABLE QUARTERLY—SECURED BY
MORTGAGES
ON IMPROVED CITY
REAL ESTATE

A gentleman walked into the offices of Messrs. Keeling & Cawthorn, General Agents of the Guarantee Building and Investment Company of Los Angeles, California, a few days ago and said: "I am a friend of mine living in Terre Haute, Indiana, having heard of your company, have asked me to draw you and have a talk with you. Now, gentlemen, tell me just what is the nature of your business?"

Question. "What is the nature of your business?"

Answer. "The business of this company is to buy up raw land, in case with street work, curbing, sidewalks, etc., cut it up into building lots, build houses on these lots, and sell the completed houses for cash or on the monthly payment plan."

Question. "What terms do you sell your lots on?"

Answer. "For either all cash or on the monthly payment plan."

Question. "What advantage is there in buying cash?"

Answer. "The advantage in paying cash is this: the money begins to draw dividends the moment it is paid in."

Question. "What is the monthly payment plan?"

Answer. "This is a simple plan where salaried people and those having small incomes may contract for the stock at the market price and benefit by the increase in the price of the stock."

Question. "How many other methods of operation?"

Answer. "There are two: the Company will buy a vacant lot anywhere in Los Angeles, that you desire; build a house according to your own ideas on that lot, and then sell the house on the monthly payment plan, down and one per cent monthly interest included."

Question. "How do you operate solely in residence property?"

Answer. "Now, the Company does all classes of building, including Apartment houses, Office buildings, or Warehouses. We will build these for you."

Question. "What do you mean by a percentage?"

Answer. "We will act as your Agent, Architect, Contractor, Builder and Builder."

After completing the building, we simply add for our profit, a reasonable percentage to the cost of the building, plus his cost of materials, labor and contractor's profit have cost."

Question. "I see that this is a Stock Company and you operate strictly on a co-operative plan. Please explain what this means?"

Answer. "Our plan is co-operative in this way: a number of individuals will contribute their money to a common fund for the purpose of conducting the business on a large scale; thereby getting the benefits of large profits, dividends and other advantages. The combination is then incorporated in accordance with and governed by the laws of the state and the corporation is given the shares of stock represented by the amount of money invested."

Question. "What is back of the investment? What is the kind of security?"

Answer. "The security behind every dollar invested in this Company is Real Estate owned by the Company or mortgages on improved property. No better security exists."

Question. "What is the percentage of profits made in this business?"

Answer. "In any other legitimate business in Southern California, the percentage of profits made in this business is far greater than in any other business. The Stockholder is absolutely protected. This proposition will appear more strongly to the subscriber than to the larger, Am I right?"

Answer. "As a matter of fact, compared with the companies that are doing the different work, one man's stock is as safe as his."

Answer. "I am convinced that under your working plan the Stockholder is absolutely protected. This proposition will appear more strongly to the subscriber than to the larger, Am I right?"

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IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Supplies for Women and the Home

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The name "LACO" protects you

When you want an absolutely pure, highest grade castile soap, order LACO.

We have named it, and packed it in the royal blue box for your protection, so you can easily identify it. Insist on getting the genuine.

LACO Castile is imported directly from Castile, Spain. It is the richest in olive oil and the purest castile soap made—and pure castile is the best of all soaps.

Cut from the bar to a shape that fits the hand.

Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't it, send us his name and 10 cents for full size cake.



WORK NOW UNDER WAY ON BIG \$100,000 PLANT PALACE

Great Conservatory Feature in Remodeling Eastlake Park, Near Los Angeles, Into Finer Beauty Spot

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Work already has been started on the \$100,000 conservatory which is to be one of the splendid features included in the scheme for remodeling Eastlake park. The structure will be a series of units, forming one building and yet at the same time its 10 component parts will be separate. Of these 10 units, six are to be completed this year, leaving the rest until next year, it has been announced. The estimated cost, as obtained from greenhouse builders, is \$100,000, but by using park labor this figure has been reduced to \$70,000. That part to be built this year—complete in itself—will be \$30,000, leaving \$40,000 to be secured from the city for the entire work in the next appropriation.

The central buildings are to be of brick, concrete and steel, and will be fireproof. The decorations are to be of artificial stone and will be tasteful and appropriate. The doors in front will be copper and of ornamental design.

Men are now at work on the foundations and the steel to be used in the construction is being formed in the foundries. The contracts now on file aggregate \$18,183.55, and include the structural steel, artificial stone, glass, Elysian park.

EXHAUSTION OF U. S. CANADA WILL SPEND STEEL ORES IN 25 OR 30 YEARS PREDICTED

Canada will spend \$45,000,000 on new route for Welland

WASHINGTON—Exhaustion of the ores held by the United States Steel Corporation within 25 or 30 years was predicted Friday before the House steel trust investigation committee by Joseph Selwood, an expert, who says he has scoured the North American continent in search of merchantable ore.

Mr. Selwood told the committee that in Utah there were known to be today 2 billion tons of merchantable ore. This can be used to make steel just as well as any other ore, but it is not near coke or coal or fluxing material, he said.

"But," continued Mr. Selwood, "there is a great market in the West for steel and a growing market in the Central West, and the time will come when it will be practical to ship that western ore East or to ship from the East the coke and coal."

Mr. Selwood thought the time would come when it would be practicable to build steel plants on the Pacific coast, and he said that Gates and others once considered erecting a steel mill at Los Angeles. With the completion of the Panama canal the availability of the western ore, it was said, would increase.

Mr. Selwood said there were deposits of 55 per cent metallic iron at Moose mountain, Ontario, aggregating 100,000 tons, and at Anticokan, Ontario, 10,000,000 tons. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, he said, there were similar deposits with which he was not familiar.

Ore deposits in Alaska, he said, should be discounted. From hearsay, he declared, he estimated the merchantable ores in Alaska at 1,000,000,000 tons.

E. O. HATCH IS REELECTED

Giles E. Yates Council of Scottish Rite Masons reelected E. O. Hatch sovereign prince last night at its annual convocation in the Masonic temple.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

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Agents Wanted

Milton Chemical Co., 186 SIXTH ST., Cambridge, Mass.

and glazing, and crushed rock. Contractors will soon be let for red-ruffed brick and common brick, cement, drainage tile and the heating system.

This greenhouse will be located so as to be readily accessible.

The change in the park itself will be principally noticeable to those familiar with the present resort because of the lake changes. Alhambra road is to be graded in order that a suitable boundary may be formed, and there is to be made a new outline for the lake at either end. The lagoon surrounding the present picnic grounds will be retained, but the dam over which no water trickles will be removed and a bank, planted to trees and shrubs, will take its place. The present bridge is to be done away with, the rest until next year, it has been announced. The estimated cost, as obtained from greenhouse builders, is \$100,000, but by using park labor this figure has been reduced to \$70,000. That part to be built this year—complete in itself—will be \$30,000, leaving \$40,000 to be secured from the city for the entire work in the next appropriation.

The extent of driveways is to be reduced and the drives will be kept away from the lawns. There will be a beautiful palm-walk leading to the proposed statue of Lincoln. The double row of palms is already in place and, it is expected that this walk will become ultimately one of the famous features of the Los Angeles park system.

The most important change in the design of the park will be the great lawn. This will be of from eight to 10 acres in extent, with a fringe of trees and shrubs and a few scattered groups.

The zoological garden is to remain where it is for the present, the animals being removed later on to Griffith or Elysian park.

Men are now at work on the foundations and the steel to be used in the construction is being formed in the foundries. The contracts now on file aggregate \$18,183.55, and include the structural steel, artificial stone, glass, Elysian park.

in a checking up of the figures and estimates already in the possession of the government. The St. Lawrence improvements, it is expected, will necessarily follow the work on the Welland, but will not be undertaken until further examinations have been made and reports submitted to the government.

At the canal will be widened and deepened on the existing route from Port Colborne to a point a little north of Thorold. From there a new cutting will be made, carrying the canal for a distance of some five miles to Ten Mile creek, crossing the present route and the railway. The new Welland will have six or seven locks instead of 22, and the reaches will be deepened to 24 or 25 feet, a depth of 30 feet over the sills being provided in the locks.

The canal will probably be widened to 200 feet, and the estimated cost has been placed at \$45,000,000, with the probability that another \$5,000,000 may be added in order to have the work carried out in the best manner possible.

The initial appropriation is \$200,000.

The minister of railways has concurred in a proposition by Superintendent Weller that additional borings be made, and that the figures be gone over and checked by another engineer or engineers.

Detailed plans will be worked out this summer, and the department expects to be able to call for bids in September.

The intention of the minister of railways is to have the whole scheme of the improvements carefully worked out and approved before a beginning is made.

In the meantime the improvement of the French river waterway is provided for.

This will be an important addition to the Great lakes navigation facilities and will be of great benefit to those sections of northern Ontario tributary to Lake Nipissing. Before a decision has been reached in regard to the main project of

STATE HIGHWAYS TO BE IMPROVED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Construction work on half a dozen operations for improvement of highways will be commenced before very long, according to plans at the state highway department.

The department has a force of men

ready to resume work on bettering the old "Southern" road in Westmoreland county as soon as work is advisable and the contractors on the road work in Lewistown narrows and at three points on the old Cumberland road or National Pike, are ready to start.

FUNSTON MAY SUCCEED GRANT

CHIYENNE, Wyo.—Brigadier-General Funston will succeed the late Major-General Grant, and Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards will succeed General Funston as brigadier-general of the line, according to a private despatch received at Ft. D. A. Russell on Friday night from an official of the war department at Washington, it is said.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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QUALITY: Each feather is glossy, wide, hard fibred and of French curl. **GUARANTY:** We guarantee every feather to be the best of its class that money can buy.

PRICES: We quote prices on but a few lots, but have many hundred special values.

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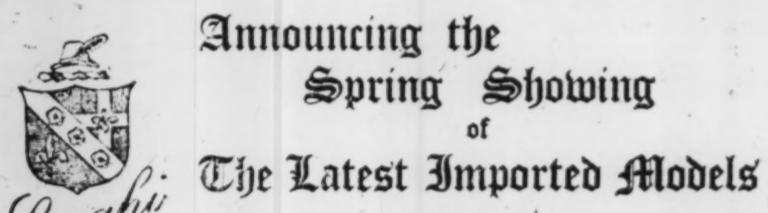
CROWN FEATHER CO., Dept. E, 611 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



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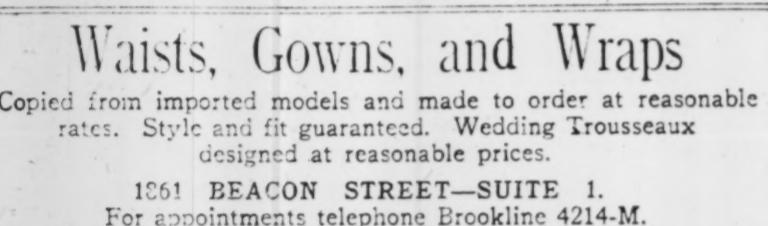
It is as soft as a glove, as easy as a slipper. Soft, Neat, Durable, made in Goodyear Welt and Turn styles. Price includes RUBBER HEELS. You can order by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for catalog and self-measure blank or call at Hathaway Building, opposite South Station entrance.

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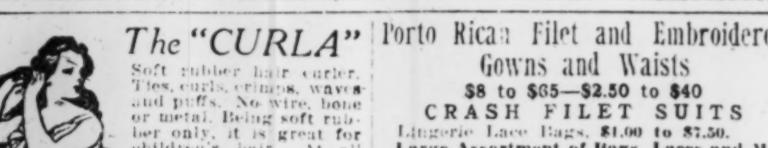
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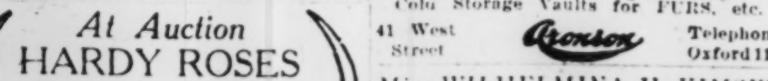


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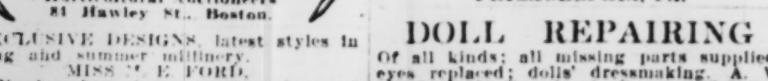
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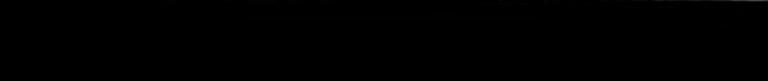


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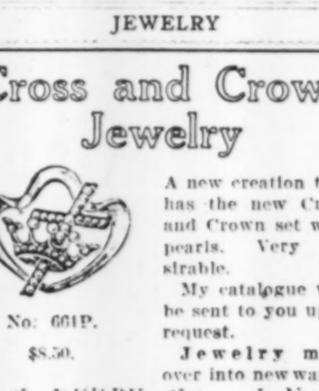
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CANADA'S REVENUE UP \$18,000,000

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian revenues in the fiscal year which ended on March 31, aggregated \$182,715,386.07, an increase of nearly \$18,000,000 over last year, when the total was \$164,636,225. The revenue was made up as follows:

Customs, \$85,807,137; excise, \$19,038,463; postoffice, \$9,874,405; public works, including railways and canals, \$11,524,600, and miscellaneous, \$6,502,54.

The expenditure during the year

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paper and attach it to blank at top
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ASSISTANTS—Man and wife wanted to
exchange services in house for basement
dining room and use of kitchen; man may
follow usual occupations. MRS. J. A. DEAN,
8 St. Botolph st., Boston. 13

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CARDBER AND SPINNER, competent to
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have had experience in carpet yarn
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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, cylinder and job press feeder, age 26, single, residing Boston, \$800. M. E. McFEE, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2960. 17

COOK First-class all-round hotel cook, experienced men and pastry, wishes position in large country, moderate wages. MISS KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 699 Washington st., Boston. 17

COOK AND SECOND GIRL to go together; also references. MISS MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 12 Isabella st., Boston; Tel. 503. 17

COOK AND SECOND GIRL (Scot). Protestants; want place together in private; wages moderate; best of references. Andy BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Brookline Mass. Phone 1220. 17

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, first-class references; wish positions; city or country. MISS KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 699 Washington st., Boston. 17

COOK wishes position in first-class private family. C. H. DOYLE, 208 West Newton st., Boston; Tel. 2105. 17

COOK—Situation wanted by an experienced woman; best of references. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, Employment Agency, 126 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 17

COOK AND SECOND (Swedish)—Cook good food; neat and neat; competent; references. MISS EAGLEY, Employment Office, 36 Boyston st., room 2, Boston. 17

COOK desires position; will do some plain washing. JENNIE HAMILTON, 26 High st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 904-6215. 17

COOK (German) wishes position in private family; references. E. STURIN, 11 Longwood av., Roxbury. 17

COOK wishes position; \$8 weekly. MARGARET CRUMMIE, 5 Davis ave., Brookline. 17

COOK, experienced, wishes position; will do housework in family where other maid is kept; no laundry; will go out on town. Write or telephone ELLEN CULLINANE, 80 Center st., Jamaica Plain. 17

COOK—Trained, competent; best of references. MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 230-18. 17

COPYING OF ADDRESSES desired; half of each day. MRS. HATTIE D. MARTELL, 7 Roslister st., Brandon. 17

CREW MANAGER—Position wanted as crew manager of three-line steamship. M. E. LOUD, 127 Pembroke st., Boston. 17

DAY WORK wanted by a thoroughly competent woman; best of references. MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 230-18. 17

DRESSMAKER—Wishes employment. Call on or write to MISS VERA E. PORTER, 9 Selden st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

DRESSMAKER, experienced in making and remodeling, wishes employment for April. Call on or write to STEPHEN'S DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 230-18. 17

COOK AND SECOND, experienced; together; also references. MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 230-18. 17

LAUNDRESS—Competent; also a housekeeper; best of references. MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 230-18. 17

LAUNDRESS—Wishes position in summer hotel; best of references. Tremont 1801. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 53 Tremont. 17

DRESSMAKER wishes employment. Call on or write to MISS E. PORTER, 9 Selden st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

DRESSMAKER, experienced in cutting, fitting, and designing, desires employment. MRS. COLLINS, 6 Rutland st., Boston. 17

DRESSMAKER, experienced cutter, fitter, and finisher; good employment. Address A. Wardlaw, Box 38, Postone. 17

DRESSMAKER, French, thoroughly experienced in making all kinds of dresses, also in cutting patterns to measurement; will do alterations. MRS. M. BRIFF, 1026 Franklin st., room 11, Boston. 17

DRESSMAKER, experienced in cutting, fitting, and designing, desires employment. MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. 17

GENERAL WORK Reliable, colored woman wishes employment to day; laundry to take home; also good plain sewer. MRS. HILDA GILKES, 527 Shawmut st., Boston. 17

GIRL—Housework wanted; best of references. MRS. E. SMITH, 6 N. Marlboro st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

GENERAL MAIDS (3), young, neat, willing girls. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 17

GENERAL WORK or laundry wanted few hours daily, city or suburb. MRS. MURPHY, 522 S. Hastings st., Cambridgeport, Mass. 17

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day; best references. MRS. ABBIE BOWEN, 26 Berwick st., Boston. 17

GENERAL WORK, washing, ironing or cleaning, wanted by the day. MRS. E. D. T. 74 Reed st., Boston. 17

GIRL, experienced (Swedish), wants position in small family near Boston. Edna BUCKALU, 19 Gray st., Boston. 17

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION—Position wanted for the summer by a young lady, school teacher, of education and refinement. Call on or write to CHARLES M. BROWN, 2 Park st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER, trustworthy, faithful, capable of full charge, desires position in family of one or two adults; no washing. Address E. E. WETHERBY, 2 Pratt st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by middle-aged lady; good cook, reliable; references. Address by letter. MRS. HELEN REED, 25 Temple pl., room 12, Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by fine woman with large experience in housekeeping and managing servants, desires position. MISS M. S. WINSHIP, 213 Maple st., Holyoke, Mass. Tel. 2960. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Secretary—Refined, educated, experienced young woman, with responsible position; good experience. Address MRS. E. STEPHENS DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Educated young woman, wise position; best references. CLARA BROWN, 15 Lowell st., Waltham, Mass.; tel. 1185-W. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion—Refined woman with large experience in housekeeping and managing servants, desires position. MISS M. S. WINSHIP, 213 Maple st., Holyoke, Mass. Tel. 2960. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Secretary—Refined, educated, experienced young woman, with responsible position; good experience. Address MRS. E. STEPHENS DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes employment typewriting or handwriting for part time; ALICE M. REED, 1278 Salem st., Linden (Malden), Mass. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wishes position; best references. MRS. LOUIE WELLS, 739 Tremont st., Boston. 17

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, young American woman, good cook and manager, wants position as housekeeper; references exchanged. MRS. L. HOWE, 62 Oak st., Mattapan, Tel. 2960. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—"Cable" young woman, highly recommended, desires position as housekeeper where maid is kept, companion or matron; or would take charge of house; references; address A. O. NEILLS, 192 Brookline st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant American woman who is position as working housekeeper; neat, good cook trustworthy and reliable; call or address MRS. MORTON, 18 Nelson st., West Lynn, Mass., care Mrs. M. G. TURNER. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged Vermont lady would like position in small family where she would have entire charge; would go anywhere. SADIE L. COCHRANE, 8 Tremont st., Mattapan. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion attendant, any position of responsibility, by capable New England gentlewoman; would travel. MARY E. SEARS, 20 St. Louis st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as working housekeeper in small family adults; or would work by the day, caring for apartment. MARGARET LABBIE, 13 Tremont st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined Swedish woman wants position in business family will take full charge. Address MRS. WILLSON, 509 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 230-18. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—American middle-aged woman wants like a position as housekeeper in family of two persons in an apartment. Please address MRS. E. COOK, 154 West Newton st., or phone S. R. Tremont. 17

LADIES ORCHESTRA wishes position during the summer months at position, shore or mountain resort. MRS. E. B. MACGREGOR, 25 Spring st., Portland, Me. 17

TEACHER—Wishes position as teacher for a boy's school; would take charge of taking care of children; good pay. MRS. H. M. HOWARD, 17 Tremont st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, educated, wishes position as housekeeper for young girl or as housekeeper; capable of taking care of children; good pay. MRS. E. COOK, 154 West Newton st., Boston. 17

LAUNDRY, refined, educated, wishes position as housekeeper for young girl or as housekeeper; capable of taking care of children; good pay. MRS. E. COOK, 154 West Newton st., Boston. 17

LAUNDRY—Wishes position as housekeeper for a boy's school; would take charge of taking care of children; good pay. MRS. E. COOK, 154 West Newton st., Boston. 17

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PIANO TECHNIQUE SINCE LISZT

Reports of Conference of Music Teachers National Association—Different Viewpoints of Well-Known Teachers

THE piano conference of the Music Teachers National Association, which met this season at Ann Arbor, Mich., shows progress and variety and breadth of view that promise still better things.

course in the Liszt centenary year (for the meeting was in the end of 1911) he must have special attention in this discussion of the instrument for which he did so much. Albert Lockwood led the discussion whether there has been advance in technique for the piano since Liszt's time. The papers are printed in the annual report, dated 1912, published at Hartford, Conn.

First of all Mr. Lockwood reminded his hearers that Liszt's least noble works have been the most played, those requiring brilliancy rather than musical insight. Few pianists play the B minor sonata, the "Fantasia quasi sonata after reading Dante," the "Sposalizio," "Il Penseroso," or the superb but gloomy variations on the basso continue from Bach's "Weinen und Klagen."

Mr. Lockwood finds that nothing is essentially pianistic if one takes the trouble to work it out. He thinks that Liszt's transcriptions even of the ninth symphony and the "Tannhäuser" overture are justified by his performance of them, and is interested in his statement, a concession, apparently, that a pianist can make music even of Brahms if he will truly try. Liszt had three styles of composition, original works, transcriptions and fantasias on given themes, and these make it clear to Mr. Lockwood that until the very nature of the piano keyboard is changed nothing further can be said on the subject of piano technique.

Modern Piano Composers

He then touches on the work of piano composers since Liszt who have a fair chance of living with the great men, and names Tchaikovsky, Debussy, Scriabine, Cesar Franck among original writers and Busoni and Godowsky as transcribers. The first four have developed complexity of harmony and rhythm, but have left the technique of Liszt, he thinks, unchanged. Busoni and Godowsky, whose transcriptions deserve so much, are great virtuosi, reviving half-forgotten classics and furnishing them up with modern technique and harmonies. Busoni has limited his work to Bach and has kept to the animus of that master, while Godowsky with a free hand makes a modern masterpiece out of a little two part piece by Rameau; but there is nothing beyond Liszt in what he has brought out, even when he makes the left hand do the right hand work in a Chopin étude.

Incidentally Mr. Lockwood refers to De Pachmann as one who has found some new technique in the Godowsky transcriptions, and calls De Pachmann's a revival of the clavichord style, "with his fleetness of finger, delicacy and predominance of finger technique as opposed to what Mr. Lockwood calls the Russian technique exemplified in Rubinstein, Hoffman and Lhevinne, with their use of the arm weight."

Nothing has been written since Liszt's day which he could not play with his own technique, says Mr. Lockwood.

Mr. Lockwood remarks that he likes to exchange for the word "pressure" in his technical teaching the quieter word "weight." He cites Matthay, who says that "wrist action" is a misleading term, since the wrist, being a hinge, cannot act. He notes a book, "The Art of Touch," by Tobias Matthay, as showing marvelous insight, good for the teacher, but likely to confuse the pupil. Mr. Lockwood says that it is a summary of the technical legacy left by Liszt, and adds that no doubt Liszt knew all these modern things which seem new because new words have been found for them; but he doubts whether Liszt knew them consciously and taught them to his pupils.

Variety of Opinions

Arthur Spencer, the next debater, finds that Liszt's playing was gift, not conscious mastery, for Liszt admitted how little real study he had ever done. He said that he "simply played." Mr. Spencer thinks that his actual influence on the piano playing of his time was slight, especially as piano teachers always have been slow to accept new ideas, and Liszt had not enough interest in the matter of technique to finish a book he began on the subject. He thinks that Liszt was the first to find the use of the two pedals, but that not till the time of Kullak, Tausig and Leschetzky did the older ideas of piano mechanics show improvement. Sherwood, Scherwanka and Aus der Ohe are the brilliant pupils of Kullak, and his "School of Octave" playing made an epoch in that point of technical study. Yet his ideas no longer rule and this proves modern progress. Rafael Joseffy represents Tausig's work as teacher. Leschetzky's work is too well known to need discussion. Rubinstein influenced piano playing by his freedom and individuality. He is not to blame for the sheer noise that younger pianists have made in striving to emulate his true power.

Mr. Spencer sees that Liszt has been really recognized only recently as a writer of great and splendid genius for the piano, and founder of all modern music. The later Wagner, the whole of modern French composition, and Strauss and Elgar elaborate what began with Liszt. His pupils, indeed, only made bravura of his compositions, and the famous Liszt influence on technical playing till recently meant a lot of pounding, which could not have been learned from him, as he is acknowledged never to have overtaxed the piano. But only the men of the present time have

really grasped his compositions and worked out the full and rich technical effects which they demand. Mr. Spencer cites such men as Busoni, Godowsky, Bauer and Ganz as expressing the Liszt music as it was originally conceived and showing forth the true Liszt influence, in the qualities of tonal beauty and balance, pedal mastery, which are influencing the whole piano playing world.

The Liszt playing, so-called, of the past was almost wholly for display, but Busoni can play the Mazeppa study so that we forget the octaves and scales in thirds and only hear the poetic beauty. Godowsky gets marvellous atmosphere into "Gnomentreigen" and "Waldesrathen," and Ganz makes the concertos sound like "elusive improvisation," as Liszt's own playing is said to have sounded, and Bauer's Liszt has deep sensitiveness and poetry.

Of the three contemporaries of Liszt who had great influence on piano music, Schumann, Mendelssohn and Chopin, only the last seems really to hold his own. Chopin was for years almost the only influence opposed to over-persuasion. But now the modern ideas have changed all that, tonal fulness and the marvelous use of the pedal are making a new instrument of the jangled box of wires. Heller is named as another composer only lately appreciated.

Debussy's Technique New

Brahms and Cesar Franck require a keyboard control quite apart from that of the romantic or classic schools. Therefore the modern pianist must have some secrets of piano mastery which the older men did not possess. Debussy, Ravel,

acquire this yard as well as the other waterfront, now in private ownership.

In reply to other questions in the order adopted by the Legislature the port directors say:

"The directors have inquired to see if there was any large amount of tonnage which might naturally move through Boston which is being diverted by artificial means. We find that there is a railroad rate discrimination from the interior in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia against Boston, which is sending much tonnage out through those ports that would otherwise come through Boston. The directors have consequently actively intervened in the proceedings before the interstate commerce commission which have in view the abolishing of this discrimination.

"The directors have also instituted a study of the traffic movements from the important industrial centers of Massachusetts for the purpose of determining how much traffic is moving through the port of New York which might more advantageously move through the port of Boston and have already secured information which shows that there is a large amount of such business which goes to New York because it has the steamship connections which Boston at present lacks."

The port directors then take up the question of railroad connections and other problems which the board has laid before the public through other avenues.

HANDICAP TRACK GAMES ARE HELD BY HARVARD MEN

Coach Donovan Much Pleased With Excellence of Performances — G. P. Gardner Big Point Winner

Harvard's annual handicap track games took place in the Stadium Friday afternoon under most favorable conditions.

The best performances were made by R. Tower '15, who won the 100-yard dash in the fast time of 10.15s, from scratch, and H. M. Warren '13, who won the mile run from the 15-yard mark in 4:31 1-5. G. P. Gardner '16 was the big point winner, taking both hurdles events in easy style from scratch.

He draws a picture contrasting the busy downtown section of the city with the quiet of the broad harbor. New piers are not so much needed, he says, as improvement of the present ones and the drawing of trade to use them.

Among the observations of Mr. Wendemuth on the condition of the port which were submitted to the Legislature are the following:

"A stranger wandering through Boston from the South to North station is delighted with the tremendous traffic flowing through the narrow streets of the old city, which is quite suggestive of the picture of a great emporium. The business houses, many of which are very fine and imposing, bear testimony of hard work and prosperity.

"Quite different is the aspect presented by the harbor. The magnificent panorama of the wide expanse of water connecting the port with the ocean is only now and then enlivened by a large vessel. The piers and yards along the extensive water fronts are partly old, partly decaying, and even in places with good facilities there is little traffic. The excellent coal handling plants on the Mystic river are a pleasing exception. How does a stranger explain this contrast between city and harbor?

"Greater Boston, with a population of 3,000,000 within a radius of 50 miles, is one of the greatest industrial centers of the United States. But for the transportation of their goods, the industries look for the railroads, which prefer other ports. This is, considering the magnitude and excellent location of Boston close to the ocean, an unnatural condition and explicable only by the fact that the city has not shown the interest to shipping which it deserves.

"On the whole it appears to me that South Boston is situated the best for the first new constructions, provided connection with every railway is established by means of the belt line mentioned above. Furthermore, all the property of South Boston is owned by the state and there are good street connections with the adjacent Boston proper.

"In case the secretary of the navy should contemplate abandoning the navy yard at Charlestown it would be quite natural for the port authorities to desire for the port authorities to

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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AUTOMOBILES

MARMON

ONE very desirable used seven-passenger 50-h. p. Marmont Touring Car. Has been thoroughly renovated and renewed in our own shop and repainted and varnished. Runs very quiet and rides beautifully, like all Marmons. Will do the same character of work as a new car and is guaranteed by us. A most excellent family car or for renting purposes. We will demonstrate upon request. Net cash price \$1250, with equipment.

F. E. WING MOTOR CAR CO., 12 Columbus Ave.

1910 White Gas Car

30 h. p., 5-pass., touring car, overhauled, repainted and fully equipped with all extras; bargain. Address D. M. J., Box C. Fenway, Boston.

E. PACHMANN & SONTON, new in 1908, has a fine equipment. Will sell cheap or would exchange for any of the following: a bench cottage; hot water heat installed in a house or first-class piano. Address X 44.

D. M. J., Box C. Fenway, Boston.

SEE THAT YOU HAVE

AUTOMOBILES

CLEARANCE SALE HIGH GRADE USED CARS

The following lot of cars must be sold at once, as we positively need the room. These cars have been repainted and repainted, and have factory guarantee.

To be sold at sacrifice prices.

1910 Marmon 20-60—Roadster.

1910 Columbia 32—4-pass.

1910 Columbia 32—5-pass.

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

SALES REPORTED BY HENRY W. SAVAGE

For the Lucas E. Ellis Estate, of the brick dwelling house and 1088 square feet of land at 44 Chandler street, South End. The property is near Berkeley street, and is assessed for \$7800, of which the land carries \$3300. Flora Leverone bought for investment.

For Julius Dangel the estate located at 53 Robinson avenue, Jamaica Plain. The property consists of a modern 2½ story frame dwelling, together with 4990 square feet of land, all assessed for \$6000, of which \$1500 is on the land. Ernest L. Stelle, of Jamaica Plain, bought for a home, and will occupy at an early date.

For William H. Ware, of the property 65 Mt. Pleasant street, Cambridge, consisting of a 12-room residence and a lot of about 3300 feet of land, taxed in all at \$8500. A. C. Chisholm buys for investment.

Frank R. Kimball has sold a lot of land on the south side of Cedar street, Lexington, with a frontage of 50 feet and containing 6000 square feet. John F. Kennedy was the purchaser.

The sale is reported of the Potter farm on Gospel hill, Hudson, on the road running to Wilkinsville Junction, comprising 30 acres of land with a splendid orchard of 400 apple trees, a modernized farmhouse of 12 rooms, large barn, carriage house and several other outbuildings. The grantor was Grace M. Potter, the purchaser being John A. Cunningham.

An apartment property at 17 Green street, Brookline. This is a three-story brick and stone building, modern construction and 3336 square feet of land.

The building is new and has not yet been assessed, the land being assessed for 80 cents per square foot. Mr. Savage sold to the same grantee the adjoining property at 19 Green street, a few months ago. John J. Johnston, Jr., conveyed to Rosalie M. Simpson.

Agreement have just been signed for the sale for A. C. Chisholm of one of his brick and stone three-apartment houses, No. 20 Clafin road, Brookline. There are about 3300 square feet in the lot, which is taxed for \$1800, while the total assessment is \$18,400. W. H. Ware buys for investment.

For the estate of Evelyn Fisher, the property numbered 227 Salem street, Medford, consisting of a two and one half-story frame dwelling and about 7700 feet of land, taxed in all for \$450. The purchaser is A. D. Chickering, who bought for a home.

For Ellen Baker a fine estate situated on Pine and Park streets, lying partly in Weymouth and partly in Bingham. There are 27 acres of land, nine-room house, large stable and the usual outbuildings. This property is in an excellent location and has a frontage of about one-half mile on Park street. Jeannette Magee is the purchaser.

Final papers have passed in the sale of an estate situated near the center of Bellingham, Mass., consisting of about one quarter acre of land, an eight-room house, barn and outbuildings. Marion Williams conveyed to Frank P. and Elizabeth A. Scofield.

The same broker has also sold the W. W. Pratt estate in South Weymouth, Mass., to Katherine J. Smith. This property consists of about four-thirds acre of land, an eight room house with hot and cold water, bath, electric lights, heat, etc. There is also a nice garage on the property.

Deeds have gone to record in the sale

made of an estate situated on Main street, Wayland, Mass., which consists of an eight room house with every modern convenience, together with a well appointed stable and about three-fourths acre of land. The advertised price was \$7000. Frank W. Poundsland conveyed to Anna P. Cummings.

Henry W. Savage has also sold an estate on Prospect street, Norwell, Mass., known as the Charlotte Simmons property, consisting of 10 acres of land, a seven room house, barn and poultry houses. The purchaser is H. F. Cook.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCES

J. Edward Kirker has sold the stone and brick dwelling house in Walnut terrace, numbered 236 Walnut street, Brookline. This property is assessed for \$6500 of which \$2000 is on the lot of 3059 square feet of land. Ida E. Fox et al. convey to Patrick Carolan of Brookline, who buys for investment.

The two-family frame dwelling house, 60 Atherton road, Brookline, taxed to A. B. Babbit, has been sold. This property is valued by the assessors at \$6300 with \$1300 on the lot containing 3168 square feet. John Harris of Brookline takes title and buys for a home. J. Edward Kirker was the broker.

REPORTED BY THE EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.

The estate of C. M. Burt, General Agent of the Boston & Maine R. R. and located at No. 5 Sheffield road, Winchester has been sold this week. It comprises an elegant residence of 12 rooms with all modern improvements and 10,450 square feet of land. The purchaser was John W. Cloutman of Farmington, New Hampshire, who buys for a home.

The estate at the corner of Ridgefield and Edgehill roads, Winchester, formerly owned by Dr. Benjamin Lewis, has just been sold. It consists of a 10-room plaster house with modern improvements and 9000 square feet of land. The grantor was George C. Ogden, the purchaser being George T. Van Antwerp, who has already taken possession.

The estate numbered 37 Arlington street, Everett, has been sold. It consists of an eight-room cottage and 4000 square feet of land. Edna N. Pope was the grantor, the purchaser being Frederick M. Rich, et al.

Frederick H. Green has sold his land comprising 5500 feet on Lowell road, Winthrop, to C. T. Hubbard of Winthrop. Grand View Terrace is the name given to this new development.

Originally this property belonged to Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

The township of Bradford was granted to John Pierce and George Jaffrey in 1771. A prominent point of historical interest in this property is the Massasecum rock, on which stood

the tepee of Chief Massasecum. Grand

View Terrace is a two hours' ride from Boston.

RECENT SALES IN LYNN

Reported by George W. Breed, Lynn, Mass.

An estate on Greenleaf circle, Nahant street, consisting of a new 14-room residence and lot of about 6000 square feet, valuation \$16,000, belong to Elmer G. Batchelder, has been sold to John Ward, the buyer being Mary Wilson.

The sale is reported of the Potter farm on Gospel hill, Hudson, on the road running to Wilkinsville Junction, comprising 30 acres of land with a splendid orchard of 400 apple trees, a modernized farmhouse of 12 rooms, large barn, carriage house and several other outbuildings. The grantor was Grace M. Potter, the purchaser being John A. Cunningham.

Frank R. Kimball has sold a lot of land on the south side of Cedar street, Lexington, with a frontage of 50 feet and containing 6000 square feet. John F. Kennedy was the purchaser.

Lot 181, on the northerly side of Wind street, Arlington, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet of land and belonging to Emma E. Furbush, has been transferred to Frank H. Dow.

Emma E. Furbush also conveys to Frank H. Dow, property at No. 13 Ford street, consisting of a two-family house of eight rooms, with modern improvements, and about 4500 square feet of land.

Four cod netters arrived late Friday, and held over until today to sell the Lillian having 800 pounds, Cherokee 1100, Georgian 1000 and the Marian 700.

Dealers' prices were: Steak cod \$4.25

65.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$2.75, haddock \$2.50, steak pollack \$4.50, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.75 and steak eusk \$3.

SHIPPING NEWS

section of the town, is also experiencing a period of activity unequalled in the past quarter century, one individual alone having built 25 new frame dwellings.

Wakefield is preparing to make the town attractive to new home seekers by spending \$20,000 to put its streets in good condition. Main street will be repaired for practically its entire length from Melrose to Reading, and the square will be entirely rebuilt in a few weeks. A new state armory is being built near the imposing Wakefield mansion, and from present agitation of the subject a new high school building will undoubtedly be the result this fall.

Public interest in so many new buildings is evidenced by the fact that the local improvement association has just started a campaign for substantial and attractive homes for workmen, to sell or rent at a price within their reach, and changes in the town's building laws to require houses accommodating three or more families to be of fireproof construction are projected. This move, the association believes, will discourage the erection of "three-deckers" by making the cost of building greater than ever.

Title to property 11 Mudge street, Swampscott, Mass., consisting of a seven-room cottage-house and 5000 square feet of land and belonging to Emma E. Furbush, has been transferred to Frank H. Dow.

Emma E. Furbush also conveys to Frank H. Dow, property at No. 13 Ford street, consisting of a two-family house of eight rooms, with modern improvements, and about 4500 square feet of land.

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COASTWISE TRAFFIC

PROVIDENCE, April 12—Arrd str Powhatan, Baltimore; tugs Ontario, Vigilant, Battler, Hockenduanus; schs Normandy, Stonington; Charlie & Willie, Hurricane Island; bogs Powell, Philadelphia; J. Carleton Hudson, Norfolk; Daisy, South Amboy; Typhoon, Julia, Balloon, Walton, Guttenberg; Frank P. Scully, Port Reading.

Sld, str New Orleans, Philadelphia; tugs Vigilant, New York, twg bgs E. J. Birwind and Wm J. Burlee; Asher J. Hudson, do; Mars, Boston.

GALVESTON, April 12—Arrd, str El Oriente, New York; San Marcos, New York via Key West; Nicaragua, Panama.

SAVANNAH, for Naples-Marsailles

SAILINGS FROM Bremen

President Grant, for New York, April 26

St. Louis, for New York, April 27

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y., April 28

Sailings from Glasgow

Calais, for New York, April 13

Cameroun, for New York, April 18

Numidian, for Boston, April 20

Columbia, for New York, April 27

Sailings from Hamburg

Kaisers Auguste Victoria, N. Y., April 16

Batavia, for New York, April 18

President Grant, for New York, April 25

Sailings from Bremen

Va. Savoie, for New York, April 13

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, April 16

Barbarossa, for New York, April 23

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y., April 27

Krumpfressin Cecilia, New York, April 29

Sailings from Antwerp

Kronland, for New York, April 13

Marquette, for Boston, April 18

Finland, for New York, April 20

Vanderland, for New York, April 27

Sailings from Harve

La Savoie, for New York, April 13

Bohemian, for New York, April 18

New Amsterdam, for New York, April 20

Cyrius, for New York, April 23

La Bretagne, for New York, April 29

La Provence, for New York, April 27

Nigarra, for New York, April 25

Sailings from Rotterdam

Barbarossa, for Bremen, April 13

Barbarossa, for Liverpool, April 13

La Savoie, for New York, April 13

President Lincoln, for Hamburg, April 13

Calais, for Glasgow, April 13

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y., April 13

Barbarossa, for New York, April 13

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y., April 13

Barbarossa, for New York, April 13

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Stocks Close at Small Gains for the Day

PROFIT TAKING IS EVIDENT IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Shade Off in Both New York and Boston, Losses General — Week's Transactions Heavy

LONDON IRREGULAR

In looking over the week's operations in the New York stock market it is not difficult to see that there has been a large amount of profit taking. Transactions have been running daily from \$800,000 to close to 1,000,000 for considerably more than a week.

In former times it was generally taken for granted that when sales were around a million a day for a week or more it was a good indication that a large amount of distribution was going on. The fact that the offerings have been well taken does not alter the case. The public usually is a free buyer after stocks have had a big rise.

Continued weakness was shown in both the New York and Boston markets at the opening this morning. Opening prices were well under last night and there seemed to be little resistance to the selling pressure.

Selling pressure was of comparatively short duration. Stocks advanced above the early low level and before the close showed net gains for the day.

Reading opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose a point. Wabash fours were a feature. After opening up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ they advanced 2 points further. Toledo Railways & Light advanced more than 2 points above the last previous sale.

Canadian Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ and recovered before the close. American Can opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then advanced above 30. The preferred opened unchanged at 110 $\frac{1}{2}$, dropped the fraction and then improved nearly 2 points. Third Avenue sold off 2 points to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Tamarack was the feature of the local trading. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 30 and advanced nearly 5 points before shading off. Mayflower was in demand. It opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 14 and then advanced to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Old Colony mining and North Butte were in better request. The closing was fairly steady.

LONDON—The securities markets left off irregularly strong. Gilt-edged investments hardened. After a rally lack of vigor in the movement caused a reaction in American railway shares. Profit taking in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk was evident and foreigners and mines had a sluggish appearance. Oil securities held well. De Beers were 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lower at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$. Continental bourses closed quiet.

IMPROVEMENT IN CENTRAL LEATHER

It is understood that the forthcoming quarterly statement of Central Leather Company, the first the company has ever made, covering the three months ended March 31, will show net profits equal to better than the 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent dividends on the \$33,299,000 preferred stock. While this is not anything startling, it makes a brilliant contrast with the record of the March quarter of the two previous years. It will be recalled that for the six months to June 30, 1911, Central Leather lost \$502,649 after paying operating expenses. Not even bond interest was earned. The March quarter is always the hardest period of the year to make earnings. In fact it is the season when inventories are normally heaviest and sales lightest.

Central Leather will unquestionably get the benefit this year of an advancing market for leather. Already union sole tannery run is selling at 36 cents. This is between 5 and 6 cents per pound higher than the low point of the last 12 months.

AT HIGH INGOT CAPACITY

PITTSBURGH—The United States Steel Corporation is now operating at 93 per cent of its steel ingot capacity, which in view of its recent plant extensions represents the highest rate of steel output in its history. Its March production exceeded 1,400,000 tons. If this rate were maintained for the full year it would mean an annual output of over 16,000,000 tons or 2,000,000 tons greater than the output of the corporation in its best previous year.

EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

The March gross earnings of the Edison Company of Boston were \$50,5843, an increase of 7.25 per cent, compared with an increase of 8.35 per cent in February. Net earnings increased 7.30 per cent, compared with an 11.44 per cent increase in the previous month. For the nine months' period ended March 31 net earnings are 13.65 per cent ahead of corresponding period a year ago.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

NEW YORK—Deposits of Allis-Chalmers Company bonds and common and preferred stocks are being received by committee in fair quantities. No opposition to reorganization plan has yet appeared, and none is anticipated. Application has been made to list new certificates of deposit upon the New York stock exchange. Time for deposit of securities expires May 1.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Allis-Chalmers pf.	5	5	5	5
Amalgamated	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	81
Am. Ac. Chem. pf.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Beet Sugar	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Am. Can.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Am. Can. pf.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Can. Fndry	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Cotton Oil	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ice	23	23	23	23
Am. Linseed Oil	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Am. Linseed Oil pf.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Loco.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Am. Smelting	84	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Steel Fndry	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Sugars	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. T. T.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Writing P. Co.	31	31	31	31
Am. Woolen pf.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ant. Loco.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	141	141	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baldwin Loco pf.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt. & Ohio	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baptist	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Beth Steel	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
B. B. T.	83	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ca. Pacific	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cent. Leather	25	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	25
Cent. Leather pf.	92	92	92	92
Ches. & Ohio	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi. & G. West. pf.	37	37	37	37
Chi. M. & St. Paul	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
China	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Co. Fuel	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Com. Gas.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Com. Products	15	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Com. Products pf.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	82
Del. & Hudson	171	171	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver pf.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
Eric 1st pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 2nd pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 3rd pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 4th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 5th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 6th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 7th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 8th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 9th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 10th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 11th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 12th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 13th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 14th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 15th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 16th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 17th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 18th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 19th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 20th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 21st pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 22nd pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 23rd pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 24th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 25th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 26th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 27th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 28th pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric				

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

TELEPHONE MAKES GAIN IN EARNINGS FOR LAST QUARTER

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports earnings for the months ending March 31, 1912, compared with the previous year as follows:

	1912	1911
arnings	\$8,517,922	\$5,965,218
Dividends	2,918,976	2,524,239
Int. and other rev.	1,457,507	1,225,846
Telephone traf. (net)	18,540	24,119
Real estate	10,440	14,188
Other sources		
Total	\$10,322,386	\$9,111,265
Expenses	1,115,192	842,495
Net earnings	\$8,208,194	\$8,268,797
Deduct interest	1,327,484	1,434,322
Balance	\$7,880,710	\$6,834,475
Dividends paid	6,206,577	6,233,792
Balance	\$1,673,832	\$1,590,683

American Telephone & Telegraph Company and associated holding and operating companies in the United States, not including connected independent or sublicensees companies, reports earnings for two months ending Feb. 29, 1912, compared with previous years as follows (all duplications, including interest, dividends and other payments to American Telephone & Telegraph Company by associated holdings and operating companies, are excluded):

	1912	1911
Gross earnings	\$31,149,496	\$28,111,089
Expenses	10,230,845	9,751,245
Operation	4,455,577	4,041,558
Int. and other rev.	3,322,335	4,451,140
Dividends paid	1,651,990	1,435,514
Total expenses	\$22,120,945	\$20,669,842
Net earnings	9,928,551	8,291,224
Deduct interest	2,180,092	2,224,072
Balance net profits	\$6,848,459	\$6,056,752
Dividends paid for two mos.	4,806,913	4,184,570
Surplus earnings	\$1,981,546	\$1,851,975

The unexpected portion of the provision made for depreciation for the first two months of 1912 was \$2,663,430, which is not counted as profits, but remains as a reserve for future replacements.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The unfavorable factors seem to be gradually disappearing. Labor troubles are apparently on the wane, and while there may be some doubt as to whether these are being settled in the wisest way, at any rate they are unlikely to recur for considerable time. Floods have caused great damage, but when one considers that one day's harvest yield would more than offset this entire loss, it does not seem quite so great by comparison.

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: The heavy realization has made but little impression on prices. The anxiety to buy something on recessions by those who were left in the rise, or by those who sold out too early, furnishes a support which it has been impossible so far to break through.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: The market has had the appearance of good selling on strong spots during the past few days, and it is likely that the market will be more two-sided than has recently been the case.

J. S. Bach & Co., New York: The market may be irregular for a time, but will resume its rise later on. People who have been waiting to buy on a reaction should not be deterred by political considerations.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market resistance to political influences is the conspicuous feature. The amount of reaction, after the long period of advance, has been so small as scarcely to call for mention.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: We hear of one large foreign consumer of copper who has purchased his requirements for the balance of the year, deliveries to be made every month as needed, at 16.05 cents. Europe has been the principal buyer of July copper and has paid 16.05 cents for it.

Walker's weekly copper letter: Copper continues very strong. Lake is 16 to 16.14 cents and electrolytic 16 to 16.15 cents a pound. Sales of electrolytic have been made recently at 16.15 cents for Jun. delivery.

BIG ADVANCE IN MAY WHEAT

CHICAGO: The wheat pit sustained an old-fashioned crop scare today with a resultant panicky scramble among traders. May futures opened at \$1.06 1/2 and in 15 minutes had jumped to \$1.09 1/2.

Half an hour after the opening May wheat was quoted at \$1.08 1/2 and later dropped to \$1.08. Later crop months were also involved to a lesser degree in sensational movements.

ADVANCE IN STEEL BARS

PITTSBURGH: The Carnegie Steel Company is today advising the trade that it has advanced its price for steel bars \$1 a ton, effective April 20. Other steel corporation subsidiaries are taking similar action. Plates and shapes will probably advance at an early date.

Harvey S. Chase & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

Audits. Investigations.
Constructive Accounting.

64 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Telephones: Main 3660 and 3617

FURTHER IMPETUS IS GIVEN TO DRY GOODS MOVEMENT

NEW YORK: General improvement in business conditions is reflected in the dry goods field, says the Dry Goods Economist. Further impetus has been given to the dry goods movement by the close approach of spring weather and by the actual arrival of seasonable conditions in some localities.

From the central West come reports of marked improvement in the retail business with a corresponding quickening of demand experienced by wholesalers and manufacturers. One of the contributory causes of better trade among wholesalers is the higher prices which continue to be established on cotton fabrics and on certain other lines of textiles, especially worsteds. Several desirable lines of worsted dress goods have been withdrawn and some were marked up during the week 2 1/2 cents to 5 cents a yard. Woolen dress goods for spring are quiet, but the volume of rough fabrics for the coming fall being now assured sample orders for that season are now being placed by large buyers.

Some better conditions are presented in the silk industry. Large buyers who are looking around for goodable lots at a concession have difficulty in finding them, and more than one mill representative this week has turned down what recently might have proved an acceptable bid. The higher wages recently granted to silk mill operatives are a factor in this hardening tendency. The prospects are favorable to a broader operation on machinery throughout the textile industry, as the unrest among mill operatives is less in evidence.

Manufacturers of women's garments are doing a good business, though the weather hitherto has not been wholly favorable to consumption. Retailers, however, have pushed spring garments actively, and thus a fair demand for dresses and suits has been created. The lateness of the season, moreover, has tended to prolong the period during which suits sell freely. Meanwhile, manufacturers are working for a distinct season on strictly summer lines, on which the regular profit can be realized.

Laces and embroideries are in quiet movement. Veilings are active. There is good demand for gloves, both leather and fabric.

Sample lines of carpets and rugs for the coming fall season will be shown beginning May 6. There is every indication that the opening prices will be higher.

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PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str H M. Whitney, from New York, brought 25 bags beans, 112 lbs oranges, 10 lbs figs, 10 bags peanuts, 40 bags dates, 611 lbs macaroni.

Str Dorchester, from Norfolk, etc., due Sunday, April 14, has 340 bbls spinach, 40 cts parsley, 60 bbls potatoes, 780 bags peanuts.

Str City of Macon, due Monday, April 15, has 12 lbs oranges, 3 lbs grape fruit.

Str Verona, sailed from Port Antonio April 12, and will be due here Thursday April 18, with bananas, etc., for United Fruit Company.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 602 blbs 3 bxs, cranberries 6 lbs, strawberries 124 lbs, Florida oranges 565 lbs, California oranges 5966 lbs, pineapples 61 lbs, figs 10 pkgs, dates 48 lbs, peanuts 355 lbs, potatoes 4259 lbs, onions 72 lbs.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 600 pkgs, last year 1972 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$5.60 @ 6.20; winter patents \$4.85 @ 5.20; winter straights \$4.50 @ 5.50, Kansas \$5 @ 6.00, winter clears \$3.70 @ 3.25; cottonseed meal, \$31.50 @ 33.

Hay—Choice, \$29.50 @ 30; No. 1 New York, \$27.50; No. 1 Canadian, \$27; No. 2, \$25 @ 27.

Straw—Oat, \$11 @ 11.50, rye, \$19.50 @ 20.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 93 1/2, No. 3 yellow 92 1/2, steam yellow 93 1/2, ship No. 2 yellow 93 @ 93 1/2, No. 3 yellow 92 @ 92 1/2, yellow 86 @ 86 1/2.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white 68c, No. 2 clipped white 66 1/2c, No. 3 clipped white 66c, ship fancy 38 lbs 67 @ 67 1/2c, reg 36 lbs 66 @ 66 1/2c, reg 34 lbs 65 1/2c @ 66.

Butter—Northern creamery, 34c; western, best, 34 1/2c.

Eggs—Fancy, nearby Connery, 23c; western, best, 21 1/2c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per lb, \$2.60 @ 2.55; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.50 @ 2.50; middlings, \$2.25 @ 2.20; mixed, \$2.00 @ 2.05; cottonseed meal, \$3.50 @ 3.50.

Meat—Spring, per lb, \$2.00 @ 2.05; lamb, \$1.80 @ 1.85; veal, \$1.75 @ 1.80; ham, \$1.60 @ 1.65; bacon, \$1.50 @ 1.55; ham, \$1.40 @ 1.45.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-lb bag, \$3 @ 3.10; British, per 168-lb sack, \$2.90 @ 3; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$2 @ 2.25.

Onions—Connecticut river, 100-lb bag, \$3 @ 4; New York state, per 100-lb bag, \$3 @ 4; Cuban, per crate, \$3.75 @ 4.25.

Apples—Per lb, \$1.50 @ 4.50.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.50 @ 4.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50 @ 6.25; strawberries, Florida, per qt, \$2.60 @ 2.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 1532 lbs 1340 lbs 82,282 lbs butter, 199 lbs cheese, 8341 lbs eggs; 1911, 1611 lbs 50 lbs 100,098 lbs butter, 818 lbs cheese, 6312 lbs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 6870 lbs butter, 2103 lbs cheese, 18,067 lbs eggs; 1911, 4093 pkgs butter, 2161 lbs cheese, 26,439 lbs eggs.

New York Market by Telegram

Butter mkt stky; spec 33c, ex 32 1/2c. Cheese mkt, new cheese easier; spec 18 1/2c, avg yesterday 18 1/4c.

Egg mkt firmer; stky packed 1sts 21 1/2c, regular packed 1sts 20 1/2c, 21 1/2c, southerly packed 20 1/2c, southerly 20 1/2c, southerly 20 1/2c.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, April 12—Egg mkt weak at 20 1/2c.

CHICAGO, April 12—Butter market firm: Extra 32c, No. 1 package stock 22 1/2c. Receipts 4738. Egg market steady: 1sts 19c, ordinary 1sts 18 1/2c, 18 1/2c, Receipts 21,799.

CHICAGO, April 13—10:45 a. m.: May wheat \$1.09 1/2, May pork \$17.65, May lard \$10.17. Hog receipts 500, prices \$7.45 @ 7.95. Cattle market steady, receipts 100.

Louisville & Nashville: 1911, 1611 lbs 50 lbs 100,098 lbs butter, 818 lbs cheese, 6312 lbs eggs.

Memphis:

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

REICHSTAG REGARDS
POSTAL BONUSES AS
POLITICAL REWARDS

Salary Increases Refused on
Ground That They Are
Payment for Assisting in
Germanization of Poles

PLEA IS RIDICULED

Special to the Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—A proposal to grant an extraordinary increase of salary for post and telegraph clerks of middle and subordinate standing in the province of Posen, was defeated during the debate in the Reichstag.

The measure was down for second readings, but was rejected owing to the united action of the Social and Democratic parties who, with the assistance of the Polish faction, defeated the bill. This is the first occasion on which the Center and Democratic parties have been known to unite in this manner. A sum of 1,042,000 marks has been allocated in the new budget estimates for this purpose, and it had been proposed to distribute the money in the form of a bonus. Indeed, the increase of salary had already been promised to a number of men.

The parties above referred to opposed the measure on the grounds that the money is really a reward, under another name, to the Prussian officials for the services they have already rendered, and are expected to render in the future, in the Germanization of the Polish population of that district. It certainly appears a somewhat remarkable fact that only the clerks of the province of Posen are considered eligible for the rise, while those in Silesia and other parts are equally in need of it.

Dr. Spahn, the leader of the Center party, declared that the political character of the bonus was made abundantly evident by the fact that not all the clerks in the east and west Prussian districts were to receive the money, but only those in the district in which Polish was spoken. For this reason, he declared, his party would vote against the measure. Herr Ledebur of the Social Democrats, did not hesitate and he was supported by the leader of the Polish faction to designate the measure as mere bribery and corruption. He declared that the bonus would have been willingly supported by the Social Democrats if it had been offered equally to all subordinate clerks of the imperial post throughout the empire.

Secretary of State for the Imperial Post, Kraetke, denied that there was any political tendency in the measure, and depicted the disappointment of the clerks in glowing colors. This, however, only aroused ironical laughter on the part of the Social Democrats. The speaker could hardly expect any sympathy from that party since he had declared but a short time previously, that he would not agree to the employment of any Social Democrat in his department.

The measure was ultimately defeated by 183 to 122 votes. The main feature of this debate was that it showed that the Polish question is a long way from being settled, but that on the contrary the Poles are unwilling to submit to any attempt to suppress their language and Germanize their customs as ever they were.

PHILIP SNOWDEN
SCORES POLICY
OF SYNDICALISM

Special to the Monitor
LONDON—Philip Snowden, M. P., when addressing a Labor party meeting at Oldham, had some severe criticisms to make regarding the action of the miners' leaders in deciding to take a ballot without giving the miners any information that would enable them to vote intelligently on the question.

The miners' leaders by that action, he said, had abdicated the duties of leadership, and the absence of any lead on their part had produced disastrous results, as indicated by the ballot which had been already taken. Some districts would be satisfied and other districts dissatisfied, and there was every reason to apprehend the break up of the magnificent solidarity that the miners had evidenced.

Mr. Snowden concluded by expressing his entire disassociation from the policy of syndicalism, which he characterized as opposed both to organization and the state. It was anarchy pure and simple and the very opposite of socialism as he understood it.

GAS WORKS WILL
USE OIL AS FUEL

Special to the Monitor
NEWCASTLE, England—The use of oil as a fuel instead of coal is gaining rapid ground, and the announcement is made that the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company have decided to install a new gas oil plant with a capacity for making gas at the rate of 1,500,000 feet per day.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS
OF CHINA CELEBRATE
IN CLOTHES OF WEST

Photo specially taken for the Monitor
MIXED DRESS IN CHINA

Special to the Monitor
HONGKONG—Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the celebration of the Chinese New Years day this year was the general attempt to adopt European dress.

The celebration of the festivity coincided very closely with the Republican successes, and every one was eager to show his sympathy with the new order, this desire taking the form of a change in clothing. Instead of appearing in their best brocades and their embroidered coats, as in the past, all the young men adopted European dress.

The demand for coats and trousers was so great that the supply failed and many were forced to be content with their native robes and a European hat or cap. One merchant in Hongkong sold 5000 hats and caps the week before the New Year celebrations. As a rule the older men were not quite so willing to change the costume of their forefathers, and old-age pensions had been for years a

BRITAIN WILL RETAIN
SURPLUS AS RESERVE

Mr. Lloyd-George Defends
His Finance in Commons
From Socialistic Charge
and Explains His Program

NAVY NEEDS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—When Mr. Lloyd-George advanced to the table of the House of Commons to introduce his budget for the current year the House was a full one, though it was understood that no new material changes were to be made in the national taxation.

It was known, of course, that the chancellor had a surplus to deal with, and some interest was manifested as to whether this would be relegated, as in the usual course, to the sinking fund or earmarked for some specific purpose.

Mr. Lloyd-George did not leave the House long in suspense. He informed them that the surplus of £6,545,000 was the largest surplus so far as he was aware up to the present time; but he went on to explain that it would not be applied to the sinking fund, but would be held over to reinforce the treasury balance, and he hinted somewhat more than strongly that its ultimate destination would be to increase the amount of the naval estimates.

It was at first thought that the chancellor was finding a way of appropriating a large sum of money without applying to Parliament for its disbursement. It was, however, made quite clear later in the debate by Mr. Masterman, that no matter to what use the surplus might be applied, it would be applied as a supplementary estimate, and that a supplementary estimate would necessarily have to come before the House.

The chancellor went on from this to defend his finance from the charge of socialism. He said that in introducing his famous budget of 1909 it had been his object not to provide for the exigencies of a specific year but to provide a basis of taxation on which future estimates might be based. It was necessary, he insisted, to provide for a permanent increase of expenditure of a nature which nobody could call socialistic.

First of all there was the navy, which the opposition were even stronger than the ministerialists in demanding should be maintained in an adequate manner; next there were the old-age pensions, and old-age pensions had been for years a

VISIT OF PRINCE OF
WALES TO PARIS IS
GRATIFYING PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—King George bade good-bye to the Prince of Wales at Victoria station when he left with his tutor for Paris, where he has gone for several months.

The prince traveled under the title of the Earl of Chester, and as such he will be known while he remains abroad. On arriving in Paris he was met by his host, the Marquis de Breteuil.

All the French papers refer to the Prince of Wales' visit to France with obvious satisfaction. The Herald says the young prince is certain of a warm welcome from the people of the French republic, not only for his own sake, but for the memories that center round the title he bears, and because his sojourn in Paris will be a demonstration of the growing closeness of the entente cordiale.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales will be in Paris for some months, probably until he goes to Oxford for a university course in October.

The young prince is said to have already acquired an excellent knowledge of French and German, but a long stay in the French capital will enable him to become more proficient in speaking the French language, and it is possible that when his course in Paris is over, he will visit Berlin for the purpose of speaking German.

No other English prince has visited a country to learn its language, and this therefore marks a new departure. Hitherto they have acquired their knowledge of foreign tongues through tutors who have been with them in England.

He is accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Hansell, and will be the guest of the Marquis and Marquise De Breteuil, who were intimate friends of King Edward VII. The marquis lives in a mansion in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, and is a prominent figure in Paris society, a knight of the Legion of Honor, and possesses a number of foreign orders. One of his sons, Comte Jacques de Breteuil, was born in the same year as the Prince of Wales; his other son, Comte Francois, being two years older. The Marquise De Breteuil was formerly Miss Garner, an American lady.

The prince will make himself thoroughly conversant with French arts, and while with the Marquis De Breteuil, who are intimate friends of King Edward VII. The marquis lives in a mansion in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, and is a prominent figure in Paris society, a knight of the Legion of Honor, and possesses a number of foreign orders. One of his sons, Comte Jacques de Breteuil, was born in the same year as the Prince of Wales; his other son, Comte Francois, being two years older. The Marquise De Breteuil was formerly Miss Garner, an American lady.

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The development of the navy was, he declared, essential, and although he did not look upon the scheme as one which could not be modified if necessary, he maintained that it was important that the program should be passed.

YUAN IS AT WORK IN
WESTERN GARB FOR
GOOD OF NEW CHINA

(Reproduced by permission)
YUAN SHI KAI

President of the Republic of China

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Politically and constitutionally China is in the melting pot. The revolution has accomplished its first object, the abolition of the Manchu dynasty, but though the imperial government has passed away, the new republican form of government has not yet been recognized by the powers. China is at present in a state of transition.

So far the prospects for the success of the republic are exceedingly bright. There has been less trouble than even the most optimistic anticipated. Obstacles have disappeared most surprisingly and events have taken such an unexpected course that most people have come to the conclusion that China, having carried out the revolution in her own original way may be trusted to see it through in her own manner.

Yuan Shikai, having put his hand to the plow, shows no sign of going back. Not only has he cut his queue and donned western garments, thus coming into line with the revolutionaries, but he has expressed himself in words which must have satisfied the most thoroughgoing republicans of the genuineness of his intentions.

KING KANISHKA
STATUE IS FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

ALLAHABAD, India—An archeological find of considerable interest has been made by Pandit Radha Krishna in the neighborhood of Muttra. The Pandit was exploring a mound when he came across a life-size statue of the famous Indo-Seythian King Kanishka, who ruled over northern India about the commencement of the Christian era.

The head was missing, but it is possible that it may yet be discovered during the excavation of the mound. The statue, which bears the inscription in ancient Brahmi script, "King, King of kings, his majesty Kanishka," shows the ruler in a long coat reaching to the knees and wearing heavy top-boots. His right hand rests on a mace whilst his left clasps the hilt of a long straight sword.

In order to meet the requirements of the various government departments, areas, including Karri country, have been specially set apart for their use. The public works and railway departments especially will operate in these areas, while it is intended to encourage the use of local woods for fruit cases. The jarrah cases which have already arrived in the London market are highly approved by English purchasers.

In the Albany district an area of 4700 acres has been reserved for a pine plantation, and a scheme has been proposed for utilizing prison labor in clearing this land for plantation purposes.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SEEING WISDOM OF
CONSERVING FOREST

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Aus.—The southwest portion of Western Australia is so richly provided with hardwood timbers that the question of reforestation as various areas are gradually cut out has up to now received little more than academic consideration. The government has decided to increase the reserves of forest areas.

This is a first step in the general system of classification which will be introduced as funds are made available. On account of the valuable nature of Tuart timber and the limited areas in which it is found the government has decided to assist in the work of reforestation and to reserve any forest country which has been cut out.

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PARIS TO MADRID
FLIGHT PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Vedrines, the hero of Limoux, proposes to fly from Paris to Madrid in the course of a day. Every movement of the popular aviator is now watched with immense interest by the people of France, and his proposal to start an aviation school near Paris is to put into practice it will no doubt meet with an enormous measure of success.

BOYS TO HAVE SETTLEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting at the Women's Institute George Montague said that there was to be started at a farm in Dorset a settlement similar to the George Junior Self-Governing Republic for Boys and Girls at Freeville in America, and that it was intended to give French tutor, M. Escoffier, during his stay in Paris,

BOMBARDED CITY OF BEYROUT
DRIVES AWAY ALL ITALIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
BEYROUT, Syria—The excitement caused by the bombardment of the Turkish vessels in the harbor died away at the end of two days. Since then Beyrouth has been very quiet and very free from disturbance, with the exception of a few false alarms.

The shops, for the most part, have been kept open, but they have had scarcely any customers, and business life has been almost at a standstill. The Italian residents have all left the country. A few decided to remain, but soldiers were sent to find them out and to compel them to desert. Every one who is left here is very thankful that the affair has caused so little disturbance.

There is a story current that a band of about 30 of the worst ruffians in the town had gathered together shouting that the time was now come to kill the Christians. They proposed first to go out in their rowing boats and attack and sink the Italian warships, believing that the latter would collapse if only hammered by the lists of the "faithful." At that moment, just as they were starting, a shell landed in their midst, and only one escaped to tell the tale. This story may be more or less an exaggeration, but it shows the temper of the people, and how deep is the fear of a Muhammadan rising if anything were done to precipitate it.

Some years ago, when the army corps were converging on Constantinople, Abdul Hamid sent one of his worst messengers to the Vali of Beyrouth, ordering the immediate massacre of all the Christians. The Vali was, however, wiser. He knew that all the Christians of the Lebanon and Kasrwan would be up in arms, to leave out of sight what the powers might have had to say afterwards. So he procrastinated, and in a few days the news came that the government had been overthrown.

It is the knowledge of this sort of thing that shows the danger to a non-Muhammadan population of incidents like that of the bombardment of Beyrouth, and of the Italian demonstrations in the Red sea, in the neighborhood of the sacred cities. If the bombardment of Hodeidah had ended in the slaughter of any of the caravans proceeding to Mecca, a flood of fanatic fury would have been let loose, which no amount of reprisals could ever have balanced.

The fanaticism and the ignorance of the villagers may be realized from an incident which occurred during the total eclipse of the moon some time ago. At Asfariyeh the whole of the inhabitants were awakened at night by an awful din, screams and shouts from the villagers, a clinking and rattling of chains and a ringing of all the bells.

The Christians were terrified at this, as they interpreted it as the beginning of a massacre. After some time they found a man who was sufficiently calm to explain what was happening. He said that an evil spirit in the form of a great

wolf was striving to swallow the moon, and that if it succeeded the end of the world would come. The villagers were, consequently, trying to frighten it away. When the eclipse was over and the moon again appeared services were held in the mosques to return thanks for the frightening away of the wolf.

ADMIRALTY PAYS
£7000 DEBT AFTER
27 YEARS WAITING

(Special to the Monitor)
PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—A sum of £7000 has been received by the Portsmouth Corporation in payment of a debt of no less than 27 years standing. For some reason not explained, the admiralty have only now seen fit to pay the money due so long ago.

The debt was incurred, owing to the construction of a drainage scheme by the corporation. When the work was put in hand there was a clause in the agreement to the effect that the payment was to be made when the work was completed to the satisfaction of the admiralty; this satisfaction has only now been expressed.

PERTH, W. Aus.—A committee has been formed in Perth, Western Australia, for the purpose of promoting the holding of an international exhibition in the city to celebrate the expected opening of the trans-Australian railway about the end of 1915.

COMMISSION TO VISIT ANATOLIA

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE—A commission under the presidency of the minister of the Esvak will start shortly for eastern Anatolia with the object of settling the differences which exist between the Armenians and the Kurds.

CHANCELLOR'S SON IS ATHLETE

(Special to the Monitor)
EASTBOURNE, Eng.—G. Lloyd-Georges, son of the chancellor of the exchequer, at Eastbourne College sports took first prize for a flat race and second for the long jump.

Oriental Rug Work
RICHARD SMART
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THE HOME FORUM

TOUCHING CERTAIN FAMOUS BOOKS

THE great Greek tragedies and certain of the comedies, as the "Birds" of Aristophanes, are of course included by Sir John Lubbock in his selection of the representative works of great literature. Of Euripides Prof. Paul Shorey, lecturing recently at Harvard, says that he may be called in a sense the George Bernard Shaw of Greek drama, that is, with all its poetry and tragic power, the realistic bent of his work exposes the weakness and wrong tendencies of his time clearly for those who read him right. Indeed, in the comedy writers who came after Euripides, of whom Aristophanes was the great leader, Professor Shorey saw that this tendency of Euripides to be a mirror of his times had come to its clearest determination and the comedies of the hour were forerunners of the gossipy press of today. For example, in Plato's time we find the comedy writers making fun of the Socratic method at Plato's school much as journalists today poke fun at Harvard students. Professor Shorey in this connection cited a passage which asks, "And who is Plato doing now?" The answer said that he was asking "What is a cucumber?" and one of the students explained that it is an "elongated, green potato."

Professor Murray lecturing on the form of Greek drama recently in Boston studied especially the technique of the tragedians. In Euripides he finds a perfection of formal technique. Besides the chorus, touched on here lately, he names the action or motive of the drama and the messenger as two elements of form which may always be found in a Greek drama. These dramas grew from the ceremonial dances that celebrated some historical and religious rite; and in each play may be found the reference to the ritual or ceremonial which it was used to enrich. This "action" may be franked emphasized or with deeper art

woven into the texture of the play so as to be unnoticeable unless one is looking for it. It appears that the poet, given his specific ritual, as the celebration of some hero or heroine or some act of his or hers, begins to think about his story, to find the various poetic phases of it, to see what led up to the event commemorated, tries to understand its deeper meanings, and the result is a beautiful drama springing like a flower from a tiny seed.

Professor Murray sees at one end of the line the primitive savage trying to express in gestures which he calls a dance the emotions for which he has no words, and at the other the professional dancer who comes out to be admired for his mere artistic skill. Between these two is the Greek drama, the festive procession or ceremonial, the poet giving himself whole-hearted to the expression in words and action of the essential idea his people are striving to glorify. Out of this honest endeavor to express what is holy and beautiful to him grew the noble dramas which have had such a hold on the cultured thought of all the generations since. Professor Murray sees that all real art must come from such earnest absorption in the idea, fairly unaware that a great work is to be accomplished, striving only to do the task of the moment as nobly as possible.

He noted the fact that to say to one "Look at me, see how beautiful I am" is not the means to convince. Such direct attack usually finds him who is accosted to be ironclad. But the beautiful art of Greece wove all about the particular motive or cause of the drama such a setting, such an interpretation of it, as moved the people to deep realization of its essential meanings and won them to recognition of its beauty or its teaching as the literal insistence upon it could not have done. For example a ritual of the children was celebrated by the

To Keep Cut Flowers

Cut flowers should be laid in tepid water as soon as received. Handle them gently and let the water cover leaves, stalks and blossoms. Take out after 20 minutes, shake off lightly and arrange in clean holders, taking care not to crowd.

Look at the stem ends of roses. If they look dark, clip off half an inch before putting them in the vases. The dark color shows waterlogging—a change of tissue which prevents the vessels from taking up water. Next morning clip again. This is imperative if you want to keep roses longer than a day. Indeed, all manner of cut flower stalks must be clipped, and the water they stand in changed at clipping time. Lump charcoal in the water helps to keep the flowers fresh and prevents in a degree the fading of roses.

Violets that have been worn throughout an evening can be made again serviceable in this fashion. Unwrap the stalks, laying the foil carefully aside, then plunge the bunch gently into tepid water, let stand ten minutes, remove, shake lightly, wrap a little damp cotton about the stalks, wrap in tissue paper, head and ears, lay in a cool place.

Treat orchids the same way, only take the water comes only to the under surface of the flowers, not over them.—New York Tribune.

Let the majestic serenity with which you estimate the great and the small prove that you refer everything to the Immutable. Let the bright cheerfulness with which you encounter every proof of transitory nature reveal to all men that you live above time and above the world.—Schleiermacher.

COURTESY IN THE HOME

WRITING with great common sense about the need of mutual respect and sincere courtesy in homes some one has lately reminded us that one's own room should be a place where one can retire and be sure of privacy. Another member of the household finding the door closed should knock for permission to come in as respectfully as if at the door of a guest.

"Mother's room" is the one most likely to be invaded thoughtlessly, and this writer speaks especially of the early morning hour which the mother may have sought to have in quiet for reading the Bible or other helpful books—"mother's little books" as one household calls them—which is so often intruded upon without concern. Mother naturally wishes all the children to come to her instantly in need, and no doubt meets all these demands upon her with patience, but after all she has certain rights which the household should respect and even if she makes no protest the others should of themselves think

of her need for a short season every day undisturbed.

Even the children in well ordered homes have their own room as a place where they may rest undisturbed, provided always that certain general rules of home-making are observed. It is a good thing for a child to feel that he has rights which his elders respect, and the adult who has never learned to hold the true respect for childhood must show him self lacking in a right reverence in other directions.

Habitual courtesy at home keeps one in practice for the outward world, and there is no surer touchstone to happiness and success in even the worldly world than a gentle and considerate attitude toward others, expressed in good manners.

The Best Evidence

Hearsay evidence is not admissible in court. . . . The best evidence of the existence and character of a thing is the thing itself. Testimony of personal experience or personal observation is better evidence than the circumstantial.

These legal rules of evidence are applied to the experiences of life by most people, whether they have been educated in the law or not. Men want proof; they want the best evidence. All our professions of religious experience fall flat if our lives are not direct evidence of Christian discipleship.—Rolle Cobleigh.

Picture Puzzle



What article of food?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Broncho

INDIAN STATUE FOR NEW YORK

THE offer of an Indian statue to the city of New York is something which would, in a similar case in Europe, have occupied the press for months, as a correspondent of the New York Sun remarks. But very little has been said in the American press of the new art work about to be. It appears that Congress has consented to the use of one of the islands in the harbor for the purpose.

To set Equality and Fraternity as companions to Liberty might be well, thinks this writer, but the Indian would have very little in common with her at best. If he were as big as she is there would be comparisons instituted and if one outdid the other in size or beauty this would be fair to neither. The hold Liberty has on the public thought now is that her figure looms vast and splendid from afar, even if she is not so very remarkable as a work of art: the returning traveler beholds her with a thrill and so recalls what the new world stands for—before the customs officers take him in charge.

But the Indian statue should be set in a different place, where he can be seen and read his lesson for all to hear. The Indian never was much of a seaman, at best, and to set him among the woods and rocks of a parkway would be more in keeping. The writer recommends Inwood hill, along which Riverside drive is to be extended if the wishes of the public can be carried out. There is land on the hill too steep and rocky for building purposes, and moreover the hill is high and stands out against the sky in such a way as to afford a splendid site for the statue. There is a famous cold spring at the foot of the hill where it is said to have been the favorite camping ground of the Indians on Manhattan island, and heaps of oyster shells and arrow heads and the like have been unearthed to witness the old scenes enacted there.

COLLEGE ORATORY TODAY

ONE of the judges at a recent inter-collegiate oratorical contest makes a comment upon the character of the orations which we are permitted to quote, says the Portland Oregonian. A dozen years ago the orations on occasions of this kind dealt with such subjects as temperance, the greatness of America, the conquest of the West and so on. It would have been impossible to imagine an inter-collegiate oratorical contest without at least one speech lauding our country and magnifying its advantages over the rest of the world. But now there seems to have been a total change of mood among thoughtful college students. All the orations at this contest evinced a feeling of dissatisfaction with present conditions and a burning aspiration for something better.

When one glances over the titles of the orations the truth of this observation is pretty evident. There were, for example, "The Cry of the Children," "The New Statesman" and "Ideals of Citizenship."

A wise man said not a great while ago that if you want to know what men will be doing in 50 years inquire what the college boys are thinking now. The ideals of the world make their chosen home in the colleges and among the

public schools of Massachusetts will observe humane day this year on April 16. For the benefit of teachers who mark this annual occasion by fitting instruction and exercises, an entirely new "Humane Manual," to which prominent men have contributed, will be issued.—Our Dumb Animals.

Let a man contend to the uttermost For his life's set prize.

—Browning.

Pattern in Love

God is our pattern in love and compassion; we are well warranted to endeavor to be like Him in this. Men esteem much more highly some other virtues which make more show and trample upon love and compassion and meekness. But though these violets grow low and are of a dark color, yet they are of a very sweet and diffusive smell; odoriferous graces; and the Lord propounds himself our example in them.—Robert Leighton.

AMERICAN CITIES ARE DEFENDED

WRITING in defense of the American city and noting that the civic administration of the United States has been the least successful department of the democratic experiment, F. C. Howes says in Scribner's that burdened as the city is by state domination and by its taxes it is a wonder that the American city has done as well as it has. For all the autocratic German government the German cities are practically free organizations with much more leeway in

carrying out the things that seem to themselves good than American cities have.

He then goes on to note the things where American cities do well and says:

Our library systems are models. In

this we have been pioneers. The rapid

development of public and private libra-

ries, the extension of branches, the

opening of reading-rooms and library

centers, the use of pictures and children's

departments show the possibilities of

our municipal democracy—when the laws of the state permit it to grow as it will.

Commissions come to America to study our library methods just as commis-

sions go from this country to Europe to

study their municipal achievements. The

park systems of our cities are of the

same high order. Our development in

recent years has been phenomenal. Not

only are our parks generous in area,

but they have been laid out by experts

in a far-sighted way. The Boston sys-

tem is said to be the most comprehensive

of any in the world, while those of Chi-

icago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

Washington, Kansas City, Denver and a

score of lesser cities compare favorably

with those of any cities of Europe.

America, too, led the way in play-

ground development, as well as in the

wider use of the schoolhouse and the

social center. The exhibits of the Ameri-

can city in these activities at the Ber-

lin town planning exposition were ac-

cepted as in advance of those of Europe.

From the very beginning our fire de-

partments have been honestly and effi-

ciently administered. These, too, have

been models for foreign cities. For the

most part they have been free from the

spoils system. Merit has been recognized

in the selection of chiefs. New applica-

tions have been rapidly introduced and

an esprit de corps has been created like

that of the army and the navy.

Our common schools have always been

a source of pride. Expenditure is gen-

erous. Teachers, for the most part, are

well trained and school equipment is of

an elaborate sort. Increased appropri-

ations for high schools, for technical,

manual training and kindergarten training

have followed one another with great

rapidity. Our schools are, for the most

part, honestly administered and with a

relatively high degree of intelligence and

foresight.

Hawaiian Railways

Five railways are in operation in the Hawaiian islands. The longest is 70 miles, from Honolulu to the extreme northern point of Oahu, where it connects with the Koolau railway. The Hilo railway runs from Hilo to within nine miles of the volcano of Kilauea. The Kohala railroad connects Kohala plantations with the seaport of Mahukona. The Kahului railroad runs from that port to various plantations on Maui. From Consular and Trade Re-

ports.

GOD'S MERCIES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

O good is God that His mercies are new every morning. So sang the Psalmist and so agrees every Christian who is growing to understand God. For generations mortals have talked about God, wondered and speculated as to His nature and His availability. Here and there have appeared gleams of knowledge concerning Him; some earnest ones in every age have sought and in great measure found Him. The conviction of His mercy, however, comes only to those who know Him, and just to the extent that they know Him. We trust what we understand; and to comprehend God rightly is to depend more surely upon Him and to come out of the fear of other things than God. So we find His

mercy in a harmonious and orderly ex-

pression of itself wherever it operates.

In like manner the divine Mind which maintains a universe must express itself lawfully and rightly in all that it does. The basic law of numbers, for instance, when brought to bear upon mathematical mistakes, rights them. The basic law of music called into action produces harmony and permits no discord. So God as Principle operates through right thoughts reflected in men to establish Himself in the affairs of men.

We can all have God with us, be in the presence of God, express Godlikeness in our lives, to the extent that we admit to our thoughts processes the thoughts of that divine Mind which originates and operates as Principle to care for its man and its universe. So mercy upon mercy falls to him who opens his life to the entrance of spiritual understanding. This because the thought busy receiving and reflecting divine Love is by the same process busy shutting out trouble. Divine Mind and trouble cannot dwell together. So the coming of mercy dispenses of all that is unmerciful. And to learn that whatever unmerciful comes from ignorance of God rather than from God is to learn the way of life and joy; for if this be true the better we know and love and obey God the nearer we come to the source of all mercy and the more we may hope to escape the vengeance unmerciful.

If we ask ourselves what is our trouble, why things are hard, what is the way out, the one God-given answer bids us always look within. Perhaps some one isunkind to us; we can enlarge our own kindness, and so find peace. Possibly things go hard against us; we can be honest with ourselves, detect our weakness, put up defenses of increased wisdom and purity and truth to divert the currents of confusion. Trials may multiply till at times the whole of living may seem unmerciful. Then in such hours remember God's world-wide mercy upon mercy appears to mortals, mercy is always an infinite source of inexhaustible, ever-unfolding good, that knows no evil at all and that extinguishes all sense of evil so fast as God's goodness is appropriated and lived by.

Mrs. Eddy has used the word Principle as a term for God to show us that the nature and modus of God are as the nature and action of Principle. Principle is the basis and foundation of whatever it maintains and sustains, and Principle is man-

ifested in his harmonious and orderly ex-

pression of itself wherever it operates.

Discipline, not indulgence, is true mercy. Discipline brings us to be and to do right and whatever leads life upward is indeed merciful, for it fits us to "obtain mercy."

Surely the destruction of sin is the root of the matter for as sin disappears its unhappy penalties go with it.

Until God is understood mortals be- lieve sin, sickness and death to be His plan and so He seems, to our best sense of reason, more unmerciful than a human parent. When the Science of Christianity, however, appearing through the teaching of Christian Science, reveals God as altogether good and as the de- stroyer of all sin and pain and sorrow we are encouraged to seek and to find Him, convinced that the more we really know about God the less we will submit to confusion and trouble. And so we

can come to exclaim with King David: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, April 13, 1912

The Business Situation

NOTWITHSTANDING important factors which are usually considered adverse to industry, business conditions continue to improve. In this connection it may be said that one of the most striking features which has attended general business expansion is that the betterment has taken place in the face of pessimistic predictions and discouragement. It has been only a few months since statisticians figured out that the world's business was about to enter on a period of depression. Various untoward developments, including very serious labor disturbances, seemed to corroborate in a measure the views of the business prophets. Commerce and industry had been so hampered, it was pointed out, by legislative enactment and governmental prosecutions that it would take a long time for corporations to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

It probably was the very recognition of these unfavorable factors and an early trimming of sails to suit the wind which averted the expected depression and brought about a decided improvement. Probably never before in the history of industry has there been greater efficiency of operations and greater economy. People are less prone to go to extremes than they were. The business pendulum, consequently, will make shorter swings. Conservatism spells continued prosperity, since fundamental conditions for some years past have warranted good times. People themselves are at fault if there is not a continuance of prosperity.

The labor situation seems less than formerly a menace to trade, although the industries are not altogether out of the woods in this regard. Presidential campaigns have always been a disturbing factor, but politics thus far has not interfered with the business expansion that has taken place. At least, the interference is not discernible. Yet it is safe to say that if the national election were happily over and the big labor difficulties were amicably settled, the industrial improvement would be much more rapid. In fact, it is doubtful if the factories and mills would be able to keep up with the demand, and it is certain that the railroads would be unable to handle the consequent increase in traffic.

Larger bank clearances and firmer money rates plainly indicate a greater demand for funds for business purposes. Stocks of merchandise are gradually being replaced, but it will take considerable time before the shelves again are filled. Rising prices have restrained heavy purchasing, notwithstanding a return of confidence. But there is not the hand-to-mouth policy of buying that prevailed for a long period of time. Trade is taking on a robust appearance. Times are better. The feeling among business men generally is more buoyant.

THE PARACHUTE man, by the way, is not the only one that has dropped from a considerable height on Wall street. The others, however, have not always landed on their feet.

NOTWITHSTANDING the consumption of gasoline, timothy hay is bringing as high as \$30 a ton in the interior. There is no trust in or for timothy.

Northwestern Watershed

IN VIEW of all that has recently been said of the Mississippi valley, its great river system, the need of governmental action that will prevent floods and conserve water power, some of the findings of the United States geological survey with reference to the water resources of that part of the continent usually designated as the Great Northwest will have added interest for the reader. The continent is referred to rather than the country because it is nonsense in this connection to consider mere artificial geographical boundaries. The American and the Canadian Northwest are so closely bound together in natural interests, and especially in relation to water supply, that they cannot be treated separately. Indeed, this applies also to the middle section of the two nations and to the Northeast.

It is found by the latest surveys that the Columbia river has a drainage area of 269,000 square miles. Its source is in British Columbia and its basin extends from that province into Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Nevada. Of course, it drains no such area as that served by the Mississippi. This latter stream drains a territory of 1,246,000 square miles, almost 1,000,000 miles greater than that of the Columbia basin. Even the St. Lawrence does not approach the Father of Waters, its particular watershed extending over a territory of only 530,000 square miles. The Mississippi basin, then, stands alone; yet it is only relatively that the Columbia basin is not great. It is really the center of one of the most magnificent water systems in the world. The Columbia and its tributaries have a length of 2136 miles, and these streams water one of the most picturesque and fertile valleys on earth.

The chief importance of the Columbia system lies in the fact that it is one in which rapids and falls are numerous. In the basin are some of the highest mountain peaks in the country, and the mountain streams in numerous instances create rivers of very abrupt descent. It is due to this fact that within the Columbia river drainage basin are at least one third of the available water powers of the United States, and, according to the report of the survey, development of this resource has as yet scarcely begun.

It seems not unlikely that in the near future the whole matter of flood protection, water storage and water power development will be taken up, not simply as a local, state or even national question, but as a problem of the greatest international concern. Canada is as deeply interested as the United States in the conservation of water for navigation and power purposes. A comprehensive system of conservation would, for example, make unnecessary the alarm that is felt at present with regard to the lowering of the level of the Great lakes. The diversion of some of the surplus water that now floods and devastates great areas of country into these great reservoirs would enable a dozen Chicago to supply their sanitary channels or ship canals with an abundant flow without perceptibly lowering the lake levels. The St. Lawrence, Mississippi and Columbia systems united could furnish, were their waters husbanded, all the depth requisite to navigation in the lakes and rivers, and all the power that might be needed for the moving of the machinery of the two nations for an indefinite time to come.

ANALYSIS of the Minnesota figures of the 1910 census makes it apparent that in that inland state native-born stock is holding its own, notwithstanding emigration to Canada and the arrival of increasing numbers of immigrants who formerly were not eager to find homes in northern regions. Thus, during the decade 1900-1910, while German, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh immigrants were fewer in number, and the number of Scandinavian-born new residents was increased by only 7231, the number of immigrants from Greece mounted from 75 to 1161, of Italians from 2222 to 9668, of Roumanians from 483 to 2008, of Russians (Jews) from 7286 to 17,517, and of Turks from 125 to 1199. During the interval more than 1000 Bulgarians and 1200 Montenegrins also took up residence.

Further analysis of the figures shows that the dominating people of the state, the Scandinavian, gained more relatively during the decade in the larger urban communities like Minneapolis and St. Paul than they did in the rural districts. As with the first settlers of British stock in states settled long before Minnesota, the tendency is to become town dwellers when affluence comes or when new settlers appear with other and lower standards of living on the farms.

TO THE SOCIAL OBSERVER this modification of the distinctly and exceptionally Teutonic character of the population of this state in the heart of the continent is of unusual significance. If one believes that it is well for the United States to have the infusion of Latin, Slavic and Semitic bloods that is now taking place, he of course is glad to see the process becoming national and affecting interior states as well as those along the Atlantic seaboard. But as a sign of the altered attitude of the German to America as a paradise of economic profit, it is interesting to note that whereas Minnesota had 125,188 German-born inhabitants in 1900 there were only 109,453 in 1910, and this during a period when the foreign-born population of the state increased 38,075. Equally interesting and significant is the falling off in French-Canadian emigration. Both Germany and Canada have devised ways of checking loss of their human assets.

When Peru Plays Host

AMERICAN and European students' organizations which expect to attend the international congress of their kind to be held at Lima, Peru, during the month of July, should not lose sight of the excellent opportunity which the coming tour affords travelers bound for the west coast, via the isthmus of Panama. It is not at all unlikely that Lima's invitation found acceptance largely because of the added attraction offered by the present canal construction. Many of the young men now studying in American or European universities are specializing in engineering and kindred vocations. Never again, perhaps, will there be a similar chance to observe so great a ditch in the making, and it is well that Lima is to be the mecca for the students who are to gather there the present year, since in another twelve months water will cover practically all the diggings from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From Argentina and Chile, no doubt, the students will go directly north to the neighboring republic, but from other South American countries the most available route may still be northward by water and then across the isthmus, down the west coast.

AS FOR the congress itself, the promise is that it will prove the climax of similar gatherings during the past few years. South America, it is true, has only recently allied itself with the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs and the old world organization now working in close relationship with the body which found its inception in the University of Wisconsin. But perhaps because of this lateness in joining issues, Peru desires now to show its appreciation in getting the congress, and the government has voted a considerable sum for the entertainment of the guests. With the University of San Marcos the oldest university in the western world, with Peru's educational methods keeping step with its industrial and commercial activities, with the Panama canal promising as much to the Peruvian people as to any other nation in South America, if not more, there is no question that when the young men from many countries view the resources of this Pacific coast country to the south, they will not only help, on their return, to advertise the nation as it deserves to be advertised, but more than one of them may become party to Peru's further development.

BY TAKING grass seed home one day, a rake the next, a lawnmower after a while and a hired man in due season, the commuter will soon have a lawn that he can boast of.

THE SELF-CLOSING door on the new street cars may possibly lead to a self-closer for conversations on party line telephones. Yet this does seem like looking far ahead.

THE POLITICAL CYCLONE venting itself in Illinois preferential primaries has closed the long congressional career of Senator Cullom of Illinois, ranking member of the foreign relations committee. With his retirement, assuming continued Republican control of the Senate, the important post will fall to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Should proximate political combat alter the Senate so as to give Democrats control, then Mr. Lodge will fail of success in long-cherished ambition.

LONG SINCE, by travel in Europe, by personal intercourse with foreign publicists and by thorough study of the history of the past and the trends of contemporary international politics, he fitted himself for unusual influence in shaping American foreign policy. When the history of his time is written and when access is possible to his unusually complete record of a long legislative and partisan career, it may be found that the Massachusetts "scholar in politics" often has really been the dominating personality when other men have gained the credit. There is nothing strange about this. Conditions of American political life have not been and still are not conducive to specialization in this field either by lawmakers or by diplomats. Hence when men like the late Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota or Mr. Lodge appear in the Senate and find their way to the foreign relations committee, it is not surprising that they get unusual power. During Mr. Roosevelt's ascendancy at Washington Mr. Lodge had added influence because of the close friendly relations existing between the men, relations that still abide and must be reckoned on at home and abroad as a factor in speculating as to what the American foreign policy may be. President Taft has had repeated evidence

Peering Into the Melting Pot

of late that this tie between the former President and the Massachusetts senator is one that affects the national foreign policy. This was disclosed in the partially successful attack by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lodge on the arbitration treaties. More recently it has appeared in the flank attack on Japan by the Lodge inquiries respecting Magdalena bay.

In any controversy that Mr. Lodge may have with the President, the Senate or a majority of his own party he is now in line for certain technical advantages not possessed hitherto. For a committee chairman under the Senate rule, by masterly inactivity, can do things that are irritating and obstructive and yet beyond discipline. Broadly speaking, rise to this place by Mr. Lodge means, we should say, a more militant type of American foreign policy.

IT IS represented tentatively, as if with the view of testing public opinion on the subject, that owing to the inability or indisposition of the rules committee of the United States House of Representatives to report a rule in conformity to the Moon resolution, intended to render action on the parcels post proposition possible, nothing will probably be done in that particular at this session. The Moon resolution, so named because introduced by the chairman of the House postoffice committee, provides that it shall be in order for the House to consider all the new legislation proposed in the postoffice appropriation bill, and is intended especially to open the way for a provision in that measure relating to the establishment of a limited rural route parcels post. This provision is the "wedge" the friends of the parcels post have been hoping to see inserted in the postoffice legislation of the present year. The general rules of the House make new legislation on appropriation bills subject to points of order, and unless the rules committee should report the Moon resolution favorably a point of order would unquestionably be raised against the parcels post provision, and this would be sufficient to defeat it.

The section of the postoffice appropriation bill thus imperiled does not go very far, but it means, nevertheless, the beginning of an important change in the country's mail service. It provides for a limited parcels service to be confined entirely to the rural routes, with rates of postage at 5 cents pound for the first pound and 2 cents a pound for over one pound and for fractions of pounds to eleven pounds. The idea of Chairman Moon and its supporters is that this experiment may be tried for two years and that should it prove unsatisfactory it might then be repealed or allowed to expire by limitation. The contention in its behalf is that it would be advantageous to both farmer and country merchant and could work injury to no one, and it is estimated that the increase in the postal revenue from this source would be from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. Apparently the section is now going to be eliminated on purely technical grounds, and apparently many congressmen of both parties are pleased to find that a mere technicality will enable them to avoid going on record with relation to what they regard as a delicate measure.

The delicacy of it arises, of course, from the fact that this simple proposal to extend the usefulness of the postal service seems very likely to lead to disruption and final disappearance of one of the most exacting and formidable private monopolies in the country. The question now is, will the public be as timid about the matter as their representatives appear to be? We rather think not.

SENATORS and congressmen, who in the process of reconstruction of the national printing and documentary departments have made it possible hereafter for citizens desirous of watching congressional proceedings to do so without excessive cost, have done well. Jokesmiths and flippant caricaturists may ridicule the Record of Congress as much as they please. Teachers of ethics may scoff at its deceptions, though many of these have recently been stopped. But the fact remains that it provides a chronicle which, if it were read by more people who vote and pay taxes, would contribute to selection of a higher type of congressman and senator.

JUST NOW the representative system of democratic government is under suspicion and attack. Why? Partly because of the insufficient data relative to lawmakers which their constituents have to be content with. A variety of reasons, sound and otherwise, make the average Washington correspondent a picturesque, graphic describer of what lawmakers do, not a faithful chronicler of what they say in justification of what they do. The English elector gets from his London paper or from his provincial journal of high grade not only a "parliamentary letter," interpreting the session, but he also gets the precise language of the debate as well as the tally of vote. Consequently he determines for himself the moral and mental caliber and the political serviceability of his own M. P.; and when the latter returns to explain to his constituents his parliamentary record he finds constituents who can "heckle" him intelligently. Nor is this all. Party leaders and statesmen, as well as the rank and file of the lawmakers, are subjected day by day to the scrutiny of a reading audience that is dispassionate and that can weigh the force of arguments apart from the glamour of eloquence inspired by forensic combat.

American electors get no such data relative to their municipal, state or national legislators. The results are unfortunate for all concerned. It is another case of too much "middleman" and not enough direct contact between producer and consumer. Voters are not provided with sufficient data to determine for themselves who are large and who small men, who rhetoricians and who thinkers, who sincere and who devious, who constructive and who iconoclastic. The American lawmaker does not feel the restraining influence that would come with knowledge that he must account strictly for his words and his conduct to a body of watchers day by day. Anything that brings the official record of Congress nearer to such a reading, scrutinizing constituency will tend to raise the tone of congressional life.

WOMEN are to supplant men, it is said, as wireless operators on North Pacific steamers. One does not hear of men supplanting women anywhere.

PEOPLE who do not find much to amuse them in politics are trying to figure out in advance what the office boys' excuse on league baseball days will be this year.

Appraising Lawmakers